

NEWS OF THE COAST.

Capture of a Famous Jewelry Thief in Los Angeles.

SAN JOSE'S ROSE FAIR.

Preparations Under Way for the Santa Clara Floral Exhibit.

SONOMA COUNTY WINE SALE.

Ukiah to Entertain the Half-Million Club—Captain Webb's Latest Freak.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 14.—As the result of some clever work on the part of Detectives Able and Hawley, John Thompson is in the City Jail charged with being a "fence" for burglars. The evidence against him seems so strong that there can be little doubt of his getting a long term in State prison. The capture of the man will explain many burglaries committed during the last six months in Southern California, principally in jewelry. The closest scrutiny has been kept on pawnshops and jewelry-stores, but rarely has any of the stolen property been recovered.

It remained for a tomale-cart to reveal Thompson's crimes. The detectives noticed that many ex-convicts seemed to be patrons of Johnson's tomale stand, and a close watch discovered the fact that many mysterious packages were frequently handed to the tomale-vender, Johnson, by his ex-convict patrons. The detectives stealthily tracked Johnson to his lodging-room and burst in the door.

The sight that greeted them satisfied them they had the jewelry robber. Stowed away in nooks and corners were any number of articles of value which they recognized as the property described to them as stolen. The plunder was all secured and with Thompson was promptly packed off to jail. The plunder, which consists of rings, watches, scarfpins and diamonds, is valued at about \$1000. Nearly every town in Southern California has contributed to the collection. It is supposed, however, that what has been recovered represents only a small part of what has been stolen and that there are still large quantities secreted away in other places.

Investigation disclosed the fact that a few days ago Johnson mailed a package of broken gold jewelry, from which the stones had been removed, to the San Francisco Mint, with the request that it be melted down and the value, after deducting the cost of minting, be forwarded to him (Johnson) here at Los Angeles. The detectives telegraphed to the Mint at San Francisco asking if such a package had been received and got an affirmative reply.

The number of robberies committed surrounds the case with interest, and notices have been sent to all persons who reported having had jewelry stolen. Johnson will be brought up on Monday for his preliminary examination.

ROSE FAIR AT SAN JOSE.

Arranging for the Annual Exhibit of the Santa Clara Floral Society.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 14.—At the meeting of the Santa Clara County Floral Society yesterday arrangements were completed for holding the Rose Fair, the third annual exhibit of the society, which is to be held from the 1st to the 4th of May in Turn Verein Hall.

An electric tower will be erected in the center of the hall, over a brilliant fountain, and will be illuminated by twenty lights. The four corner supports of the tower will be decorated with white roses, and the arches will be of similar. The floor of the hall will be arranged in the form of a garden. During the fair dancing will take place in an adjoining hall.

On the last day of the fair, Saturday, May 4, a children's matinee will be given.

Miss Nellie Shipley, a celebrated cornetist, has been engaged to be present during the fair.

SAD SEARCH AT REDDING.

Hundreds of People Seek in Vain for the Body of Young Wickert.

REDDING, CAL., April 14.—Hundreds of people searched the banks of the electric light company's canal to-day for some trace of the body of the seven-year-old son of Emil Wickert, who fell from a bridge and was drowned yesterday.

A colored man named Phillips stated last night that he saw the lad fall in the stream, but this morning he denied knowing anything about the affair. Later in the day he was arrested, and is now in jail. Many here entertain the belief that the boy was not drowned, but that he was accidentally shot by young Ost, the companion of his hunting trip. Parties are now scouring the woods and streams in the neighborhood of where the boy was said to have been drowned, which is within the limits of Redding, and about 100 yards from the Sacramento River.

MESSAGES THROUGH THE AIR.

Signaling From Sacramento to Mount Diablo by Means of the Heliograph.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 14.—The weather to-day was perfect and the signaling to and fro between this city and Mount Diablo was a success. The Fourth Brigade Signal Corps of this city occupied the dome of the Capitol, and by means of the heliograph sent messages to the San Francisco signal-men on the top of Diablo. The signals from the latter station were easily read here.

A movement is on foot to signal in the near future from here to Los Angeles through San Francisco.

TO BE ENTERTAINED AT UKIAH.

Guests of the Half-Million Club to Be Treated to an Old-Time Barbecue.

UKIAH, CAL., April 14.—Preparations are being made to entertain Eastern tourists who will visit this city on the 3d of May as the guests of the Half-million Club of San Francisco. President Foster will give free transportation for the occasion and the citizens of this valley will arrange for an old-time barbecue. An excursion

train will arrive here at noon on May 3. The barbecue will be given in the afternoon in Todd's Grove, one of the most beautiful groves in the State.

WEBB'S FEAT AT OREGON CITY.

He Goes Over the Falls in a Barrel and Is Injured in the Performance.

PORTLAND, ORE., April 14.—Captain Paul Webb went over the falls in the Willamette River at Oregon City to-day in a barrel especially constructed for the performance. During the descent he was dashed against a rock and his arm was broken.

A man by the name of Vaught advertised that he intended to jump from the suspension bridge into the river, a distance of eighty feet, but the Sheriff threatened him with arrest, and he did not undertake his feat.

SONOMA COUNTY WINE SALE.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Gallons Disposed of by One Firm.

HEALDSBURG, CAL., April 14.—P. and G. Siml yesterday sold 150,000 gallons of wine to San Francisco dealers for 12½ cents per gallon. This is the largest wine deal made in Sonoma County for some time. On an average four carloads of wine are being shipped from this place daily.

Funeral of A. M. Cannon at Spokane.

SPOKANE, WASH., April 14.—The funeral of A. M. Cannon the well-known banker, who died in New York a week ago, was the most largely attended funeral in the history of the city. Services were held in the First Presbyterian Church of which Mr. Cannon was one of the first trustees. The funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. T. G. Watson, a pioneer minister of the church. Hundreds were unable to gain admission to the church. Members of the city government attended in a body.

TACOMA'S AWFUL TRAGEDY

Pretty Maggie Kornder Shot to Death by a Rejected Suitor.

The Brutal Murderer Then Sends a Bullet Crashing Through His Brain.

TACOMA, WASH., April 14.—Maggie Kornder, a pretty German girl, was shot and killed this morning by Mike Pfeifle, a crank, who imagined he was her betrothed. Pfeifle then sent a bullet crashing through his own brain and died instantly.

Miss Kornder was a servant girl in the employ of A. Weinberg, but was unusually unassuming and ladylike. She was a favorite with the German population. Pfeifle was a mechanic, of little means and good address. He secreted himself in the woodshed of the Weinberg residence last night. At 9 o'clock this morning Maggie went out to get some wood. She had picked up a few sticks when Pfeifle fired. His bullet crashed through her brain. The girl died at 12:30 at the Fannie Paddock Hospital.

Miss Kornder was 24 years old. She helped support an aged father and two younger children. Pfeifle had been paying her attentions for three years, but she did not like him and told him so. On March 27 he was arrested on her complaint, charged with threatening to kill her. He had said he would kill her before she should marry another. The case was continued two weeks and last Monday was dismissed because she failed to prosecute. Mr. Weinberg wanted to prosecute him, but Maggie said he was too much of a coward to kill him, and asked him to desist.

Last night she was observed by Pfeifle to walk out with another young German, his rival. He became enraged and carried out his fearful threat.

Pfeifle was a member of the San Francisco German Turner Bund and a Mason.

FUNERAL OF PAUL SCHULZE.

Hundreds of People Attend the Services Over the Body of the Suicide.

TACOMA, WASH., April 14.—The funeral of Paul Schulze took place this afternoon at 3:30 at his late residence. The house was crowded, and 200 people stood on the sidewalk and lawn outside.

Among the throng were his divorced wife heavily veiled, Receiver Oakes, the highest executive officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad and several score of close friends and business associates. The drawing-rooms were banked with Easter lilies, hyacinths and greens, and the casket was covered with elaborate floral offerings. Rev. A. W. Martin, pastor of the First Free Church, conducted the services. The interment was in the Tacoma cemetery.

Arrival of the Sikh.

TACOMA, WASH., April 14.—The Northern Pacific steamer Sikh, from Yokohama and Hongkong, arrived to-day. The Sikh brought a full cargo, including 400 bales of silk, 1000 tons of rice, 900 tons of sugar and 500 tons of curries. Among her passengers are several missionaries and Captain Morris of the British steamship Bristol, 5000 tons burden, recently sold to Japan for use as a transport. He is returning to England.

POSED AS RICH TOURISTS.

Two Young Crooks Whose Departure From San Jose Is Mourning by Creditors.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 14.—Two young men, claiming to be brothers and giving their names as J. Harris and J. H. Harris, departed from this city to-day after a lively visit of a week. They stopped at the Hotel Vendome and made a lavish display of money on a number of occasions, but left an unpaid board bill of \$51. A bicycle that they hired and then pawned for wine was recovered.

The young men, before coming to San Jose, had been guests at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, and claimed to be wealthy tourists from the East. In an altercation with Eddie Bald, the champion cyclist, one of the alleged brothers was badly bruised last Saturday evening.

Killed Near Indio.

INDIO, CAL., April 14.—Joseph Meunier, a Frenchman, who was beating his way to Phoenix, Ariz., was found dead beside the railroad track five miles west of here to-day. Meunier, with a partner, started to walk from Palm Springs to Indio. They took no water with them, and as Meunier became exhausted for the want of it he lay down near the track and his partner proceeded to Indio. From all appearances he was struck by a train, his neck being broken.

LOS ANGELES FIESTA.

Opening of the Second Annual Carnival To-Day.

REIGN OF THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty to Rule Over the Gaily Attired City of the Angels.

LAVISH STREET DECORATIONS.

The Colors of La Fiesta Predominate Everywhere—Programme of the Week.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 14.—It is Sunday night and the City of the Angels is suffering a pause. It is the eve of the overthrow and that sense of repression, all most of awe, that breathes deep and slow

complete readiness. There is that finishing touch which is never placed until it has to be. There is still another streamer here and there to be sent to the breeze, a nail at intervals to be driven, and, most of all, there are barges and floats to be decorated, which as yet have not been seen by any man save the designers. But there are all the morning hours of to-morrow in which to complete all this, and all to-morrow night for that matter; and so much has been done and so little remains to be done that the time is ample. For although the government of to-day is to be overthrown at Hazzard's Pavilion to-morrow night, the queen of the new order of things will not make her appearance until the following (Tuesday) morning.

The list of merriment will be inaugurated to-morrow evening by a carnival procession, led by the director-general and his advisers, all in masque. They will form on Main street and march to the pavilion, being joined at the City Hall by all the officials of the city government. The emissary of the queen will then formally depose the city officials and take charge of things on behalf of the queen, who will put in a mysterious appearance next morning, be led to the park and crowned amid the most imposing display and riotous rejoicing.

And the Queen. There is this to be said of her. Her wonderful beauty is to be emphasized by the most wonderful of regal robes. No queen at any New Orleans Mardi Gras, or Baltimore Oriole, or Cincinnati Cincinnati, or St. Louis Villed Prophet, or Kansas Priests of Pallas ever



LA REINA DE LA FIESTA DE LOS ANGELES, SENORA MODINWOOD.

[Drawn from a photograph.]

under the shadow of coming events is felt in the crowded highways.

It is the eve of the overthrow of the city government and the inauguration of the festival queen. Whatever things are ordinary, whatsoever things are plain spoken, whatsoever things are soberly clad, whatsoever things make a part of every day life, all of these call to-night their own, but not another. To-morrow they shall make way for the queen of gayety with her retinue of masques, flowers and music.

So it is a strange feeling of jubilation held in restraint that marks the throngs upon the streets to-night. But the banners of to-morrow's queen are in the air everywhere, fluttering in a myriad of minute emblems from a thousand lines, stretching in every direction and at every point of view floating in slow, majestic folds in the brisk breeze at picturesque intervals.

The queen will not have come unheralded. Mysterious may be her coming, however, for no man knows whence she comes. All has been made ready. Her own pavilion has been built in Central Park, the place where the crown is to be formally placed upon her brow in the presence of her loyal subjects. The great park square has been completely hedged in with tireless, where thousands of people may be seated to witness the coronation. The park has been hung with the festa colors until the green of its trees can but peep through. Banners are flung from the tops of its highest trees, and the tall palms have been changed into Maypoles, from which radiate thousands of lines carrying unnumbered thousands of fluttering standards of the queen's colors.

All the main streets of the city are thus buried in the tints of the time; pillars and posts are entwined with them, they color the distance whichever way one looks. They gleam from electric lamps to-night and they have almost obscured the sun to-day.

And it is under the influence of all this, with everything completed for the inauguration of the merry reign, with the line of the Queen's triumphal march outlined through the city by its prodigious display, with her pavilion built, her grand-stand, to which she shall be escorted across the park to review the parade, with seats for all the people to view it, with everything in readiness, that the City of the Angels suffers a pause, and does reverence to the things and powers that be.

And it is Sunday night. All is quietness and peace. While her streets are full, so are her churches. Under the electric lights, that paint a legend of the coming festival in great letters across Main street, a band of the Salvation Army has all this evening been calling upon sinners to repent. It is not exactly true to say that all is in

PASADENA'S BIG FIRE.

The Magnificent Raymond Hotel Burned to the Ground.

GUESTS LOSE HEAVILY.

Compelled to Leave Their Valuables in the Rush to Escape.

THE LOSS REACHES A MILLION.

The Destroyed Structure One of the Most Famous Resorts of the West.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 14.—Raymond Hotel, Pasadena, the second largest hotel in Southern California and only exceeded in size and beauty by the Hotel del Coronado, near San Diego, was burned to the ground this afternoon.

The great hotel was filled to its utmost capacity with guests, including not only its regular quota of Eastern visitors, who come to Pasadena for the winter, but also innumerable guests from distant local points, who have come to enjoy La Fiesta de Los Angeles. Many visitors who have come for that purpose, preferred staying at Pasadena, communication with that city and Los Angeles being rapid and frequent. The result was the Raymond was more than usually full of guests. Its normal capacity is about 400, but it is stated that to-day there were not less than 500 people under its roof, including the personnel of the hotel. All escaped with their lives, although many lost their entire wardrobes and other possessions.

In less than an hour from the time the fire was first discovered in the cupola at the southwest corner of the building the huge wooden structure was level with the ground and the only thing left standing to mark the spot was the tall brick chimney of the furnace.

The fire was discovered at 3:20 o'clock by a boy outside, who saw a cloud of smoke issuing from the windows of the cupola on the fourth floor. The alarm was at once given, but the flames burst forth before a drop of water could be brought, and the strong wind, almost a gale, which had been blowing all day, carried the flames at an alarming rate. There was no hope for the building from the start.

Among the guests in the hotel were 100 members of the Car Accountants' Association, whose special train stood at Raymond Station. The guests acted in an orderly manner and some succeeded in saving a few personal effects, though most of them lost everything in the building. No one was injured seriously, but in trying to save their valuables a few were burned about the face and hands, and one guest was badly bruised in jumping from the roof of the veranda.

The electric fire alarm was sounded in each room as soon as the fire was discovered, and in less than ten minutes every person had left, except a few man servants who tried to save the trunks. The hotel was supplied with fire apparatus, but no one remained to work it, as the heat was too intense.

The Hotel Raymond was built in 1884 by Walter Raymond of the Raymond & Whitcomb Excursion Company, which has hotels in New England and Colorado also. The great building stood on an eminence overlooking the San Gabriel Valley. The cost of the building was almost a half million dollars and the furniture cost \$50,000. The building and furniture were insured for \$200,000 in Boston, New York and San Francisco companies.

Colonel W. E. Wentworth, the resident manager of the hotel, was in the office of the hotel when the alarm was turned in. He cried like a child as the flames from the huge structure went skyward, but later he was concerned only for the comfort of the guests and the army of servants employed about the place. Many of the guests and most of the employees went at once to the Green Hotel in Pasadena, where quarters are secured for them. The servants were mostly imported from Boston and other New England points. They, lost the greater part of their effects and are left destitute. Colonel Wentworth said they will be cared for and returned to their homes in the East.

There is a mystery about the origin of the fire, though the accepted theory is that it was caused by a defective flue. The building was lighted throughout with electricity from a plant in the basement.

To-night a great crowd of curiously-inclined sightseers are gathered around the smoldering pile, which represents all that is left of what was at least \$1,000,000 worth of property at noon.

The general impression is that the hotel will be rebuilt at once. It was an important factor in the Raymond-Whitcomb Excursion Company's big enterprise and was opened each winter under the management of Colonel Wentworth, while Wentworth Hall, in the New Hampshire Hills, a famous summer resort under the company's management, was closed. The same employees served in each hotel.

During the last few years many famous people have made Hotel Raymond their winter home and the enterprise, though a gigantic one, was always considered a splendid investment. The management had just had prepared plans for extensions and improvements to be made during the coming summer.

NEWS AT MARE ISLAND.

Report of the Board of Inquiry as to the Bennington's Injuries.

VALLEJO, CAL., April 14.—The United States gunboat Bennington, having had her outward valves overhauled and her hull painted, came out of drydock Saturday and is now lying up at the coal wharf, ready to coal. No word has yet been received where she will go when ready for sea.

The report of the board of inquiry as to where the blame was to rest for the injury sustained to one of the boilers of the Bennington has been received and acted upon by the Secretary of the Navy. The board was unable to settle the responsibility upon

any one, and Secretary Herbert has approved its finding.

The cruiser Olympia is expected to return to the navy-yard on the 26th inst. A lot of stores are to be delivered at the yard for her before that time. There is no intimation at the yard that she is to go on a cruise to the Central American States.

Naval Constructor Baxter arrived from the Norfolk yard the first of last week. At present he is in quarantine at the yard, owing to his having come from a scarlet fever section. The men in the construction department are somewhat anxious that he may soon be given command of his department, as he is spoken of in terms of praise through letters received from the Norfolk yard.

The top covering over the Hartford is gradually being removed as the work progresses under direction of Quartermaster J. W. Williamson. The decks will be laid at once.

On the Monadnock work is progressing as fast as possible, as it is intended that she go on her trial trip before the summer ends.

Rumor has it at the yard that the Union Iron Works Company has secured the contract for building one of the torpedo boats.

The Easter services in the chapel at the navy-yard this morning, under direction of Chaplain A. A. McAllister, were of an excellent order. The singing was fine, and the array of Easter lilies and floral offerings grand.

CARSON MINT THIEVES.

Wholesale Arrests of Suspected Men Are Likely to Be Made Soon.

Heads of the Departments and Clerks Among Those Said to Be Involved.

RENO, NEV., April 14.—The arrest of Assistant Melter and Refiner J. T. Jones of Carson Mint has set the tongues of gossip wagging with renewed vigor, and there are a multitude of rumors afloat. Jones' examination will be held Thursday, before United States Commissioner J. T. Edwards at Carson. He will be represented by Torrison and Summerfield of Reno and Tremnor Coffin of Carson.

Jones was in Reno to-day, with the Knights Templar, to attend Easter services in the Episcopal church. He said he could prove where every dollar he is now worth and has spent during the last five years was made, and claims all his accumulations are legitimate. There has been a theory advanced that he was arrested in the hope of forcing him to "tell what he knows." Jones is as jovial and light-hearted as ever. His friends scoff at the idea of his being in any way responsible for the shortage. His examination is looked forward to with much interest.

Is it understood Government secret officers know the whereabouts of James Heney, the man accused of disposing of a quantity of "granulated gold" at the Reno Reduction Works, and that he will shortly be arrested. There is talk of wholesale arrests to be made shortly, involving heads of departments and clerks.

At the examination Thursday Government officials will be compelled to disclose their theories of how the shortage occurred.

SIOUX CITY PROPERTY.

Doubts Expressed as to the Validity of the Titles.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, April 14.—Great excitement has been caused here by the belief among property-holders that the titles to all the property in the business part of the city are defective. According to the records, the original plat is situated on section 16, while in reality that town is in section 18. All the descriptions in the deeds of the property are consequently worthless.

The trouble is further complicated by the failure of Henry Aldren, the founder of the town, to sign the plat, and the omission of the surveyor, who laid out the place, to survey it to correspond with the Government survey. There is talk of an effort by the original owners to force all the present occupants of the property to vacate. An interesting litigation is in prospect.

TROUBLE OVER LAND.

Cattlemen and Settlers Disagree in Beaver County, Oklahoma.

PERRY, O. T., April 14.—Advises from Beaver County, Oklahoma, are that very serious trouble exists there between cattlemen and homesteaders. The county is sparsely settled, only about one-tenth of the land having been taken up by settlers and cattlemen. Cattlemen have fenced in nearly the entire county. Secretary Smith has been deluged with complaints and he has sent Special Agent Poe to Beaver County to investigate them. Several killings have occurred, and there have been many serious conflicts. Agent Poe has called a special meeting of all concerned, to be held at Beaver City on the 20th inst.

NEW YORK'S RUSSIAN CHURCH.

Bishop Nicolas Will Have Jurisdiction of the Edifice.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 14.—The first service in the Russian Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas took place at midnight Saturday. The pastor is Rev. Evitkhie Bolvinich and his assistant Rev. Ilia Zotikoff, both of whom recently arrived from St. Petersburg. The new church is the result of a request made by the Russian Brotherhood of this city to the Holy Synod at St. Petersburg. It will be under the jurisdiction of Bishop Nicolas of San Francisco.

Professor McAdams Drowned.

ALTON, ILL., April 14.—Hon. William McAdams, noted as a professor of archaeology, is probably drowned. Relatives think he was stricken with apoplexy and fell overboard. He was the author of many geological works and had charge of the State exhibit at the World's Fair. Last night he started up the river in a sailboat and later his boat and dog were found seven miles up the river.

Professor Dana Dead.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 14.—Professor James D. Dana, a geologist of worldwide fame, died at his residence here to-night quietly, aged about 83 years.

Illinois Brick Works Burned.

GLENCARBON, ILL., April 14.—The St. Louis Pressed Brick Works here were partly destroyed by fire to-day; loss about \$500,000.

SANTA CLARA FRUIT.

Heavy Shipments From San Jose to Eastern Markets.

GOOD CROP PROSPECTS.

Damage Done by the Late Frost Proves to Have Been Trifling.

PRICES CONTINUE UNIFORM.

There Are No Prospects of a Decline From the Present Market Quotations.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 14.—"During the past week the shipments of dried fruit to the East from the County Exchange Warehouse were sufficient in volume to give even greater assurance than before that the crop of 1894 would be closed out before the new crop comes in," said Colonel Philo Hersey in an interview yesterday. "Apricots have all been disposed of and but little, if any, of that fruit remains in the valley. There is about one carload of dried peaches in the warehouse, but they will soon be sold in small orders. Five carloads of prunes were shipped from the warehouse last week.

"Prices for dried fruit continue uniform, but not high. There is no prospect of a rise in the market, and the entire lot on hand will be closed out without any necessity for yielding from the present prices. There are about 130 carloads of dried fruit remaining in the valley, the bulk of which is prunes.

"It is now known that the late heavy frost did but little damage, if any, except to apricots. Other kinds of fruit, especially peaches, will have to be thinned out to increase the size and quality. Some of the orchardists have already begun the work of thinning out their early peaches. While the frost has reduced the amount of apricots on the trees, the size and quality of the fruit remaining will nearly balance that loss.

"There is no apprehension of further damage to the fruit, and altogether the prospects for a good crop for 1895 are considered very bright. The rain yesterday afternoon was very beneficial to the growing crops. The only damage that can be done by a heavy rain is to beat down the strawberries, making them more difficult to pick and make presentable for the market."

LOOTED A RESIDENCE.

Ex-Convict William Noon Again in the Tolls at San Jose.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 14.—William Noon was arrested this morning for looting the residence of Mrs. E. Dodge at 430 East San Fernando street Friday afternoon. Mrs. Dodge was away at the time and Noon, through the promise of a bicycle, induced her eight-year-old son to admit him to the house.

After making a meal from the delicacies of the pantry Noon left, taking with him a lady's silver watch and chain.

When brought to the police station the man gave his name as Joseph Anderson, but Chief Kidward recognized him as Noon, an ex-convict who had served a term of eighteen months in San Quentin for burglary in San Joaquin County.

AN Endowment for the University.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 14.—The University of the Pacific has received an endowment of \$10,000 from Mr. Hamlin. It is to be known as the Hamlin endowment fund, and the interest accruing therefrom is to be used for scholarships for students pursuing the classical course.

Heavy Rainfall for the Season.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 14.—The rainfall yesterday amounted to .63 of an inch, making a total of 20.82 inches for the season, against 12.49 inches to the same time last year.

MOTHERS

recovering from the illness attending childbirth, or who suffer from the effects of disorders, derangements and displacements of the womanly organs, will find relief and a permanent cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Taken during pregnancy, the "Prescription" MAKES CHILDBIRTH EASY

by preparing the system for parturition, assisting Nature and shortening "labor." The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also greatly shortened, the mother strengthened and built up, and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted. If

be delicate, run-down, or overworked, it worries her husband as well as herself. This is the proper time to build up her strength and cure those weaknesses or ailments, which are the cause of her trouble. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep and makes a new woman of her.

Mrs. ABRAHAM LYON, of Lorraine, Jefferson Co., N. Y., writes: "I have been suffering from ulceration and falling of the womb for several years, or since the birth of my youngest child. I have tried all the physicians around here and they gave me up and said there was no help for me.

At last, almost discouraged, I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and took five bottles. It is three years since I have not had any return of the trouble. I feel very grateful, and in fact, owe you my life, for I do not think I should have been alive now if I had not taken your medicine."

MRS. LYON.

Dr. J. C. F. LYON.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

He Declines the Sound Money Convention Invitation.

IN SYMPATHY, HOWEVER.

Considers the Line of Battle Drawn Between Safe Currency and Silver.

WOULD ADVISE THE WORKMEN.

They Should Be Told That the White Metal Is Only a Delusion They Are After.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The following is the text of President Cleveland's reply to the Chicago committee: "EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1895.—Gentlemen: I am much gratified by the exceedingly kind and complimentary invitation you have tendered me on behalf of many citizens of Chicago to be their guest at a gathering in the interest of sound money and wholesome financial doctrine.

"My attachment to this cause is so great and I know so well the hospitality and kindness of the people of Chicago that my personal inclination is strongly in favor of accepting your flattering invitation, but my judgment and my estimate of the proprieties of my official place oblige me to forego the enjoyment of participating in the occasion you contemplate.

"I hope, however, that the event will mark the beginning of an earnest and aggressive effort to disseminate among the people safe and prudent financial ideas. Nothing more important can engage the attention of patriotic citizens, because nothing is so vital to the welfare of our fellow-countrymen and to the strength, prosperity and honor of our nation.

"The situation confronting us demands that those who appreciate the importance of this subject and those who ought to be the first to see impending danger should no longer remain indifferent or overconfident.

"If the sound money sentiment abroad in the land is to save us from mischief and disaster it must be crystallized and combined and made immediately active. It is dangerous to overlook the fact that a vast number of our people, with scant opportunity, thus far, to examine the question in all its aspects, have nevertheless been ingeniously pressed with suggestions which, in this time of misfortune and depression, find willing listeners prepared to give credence to any scheme which is plausibly presented as a remedy for their unfortunate condition.

"What is now needed more than anything else is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money. In other words, it is a time for the American people to reason together as members of a great nation which can promise them a continuance of protection and safety only so long as its solvency is unsuspected, its honor unsullied and the soundness of its money unquestioned. These things are ill exchanged for the illusions of a debased currency and groundless hope of advantages to be gained by a disregard of our financial credit and commercial standing among the nations of the world.

"If our people were isolated from all others and if the question of our currency could be treated without regard to our relations to other countries its character would be a matter of comparatively little importance. If the American people were only concerned in the maintenance of their precious life among themselves they might return to the old days of barter and in this primitive manner acquire from each other the materials to supply the wants of their existence. But if American civilization were satisfied with this it would undoubtedly fall in its high and noble mission.

"In these restless days the farmer is tempted by the assurance that through our currency may be debased, redundant and uncertain, such a situation will improve the price of his products. Let us remind him that he must buy as well as sell; that his dreams of plenty are shaded by the certainty that if the price of things he has to sell is nominally enhanced the cost of the things he must buy will not remain stationary; that the best prices which cheap money proclaims are unsubstantial and elusive, and that even if they were real and palpable he must necessarily be left far behind in the race for their enjoyment.

"The pages of history and experience are full of this lesson. An insidious attempt is made to create a prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinuation, more or less directly made, that they belong to financial and business classes, and are therefore not only out of sympathy with the common people of the land, but for selfish and wicked purposes are willing to sacrifice the interests of those outside their circle.

"I believe that capital and wealth, through combination and other means, sometimes gain an undue advantage; and it must be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency may in a sense be invested with a greater or less importance to individuals, according to their condition and circumstances. It is, however, only a difference in degree, since it is utterly impossible that any one in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever may be his occupation, or whether dwelling in a center of finance and commerce, or in a remote corner of our domain, can be really benefited by a financial scheme not alike beneficial to all our people, or that any one should be excluded from a common and universal interest in the safe character and stable value of the currency of the country.

"In our relation to this question we are all in business, for we all buy and sell; so we all have to do with financial operations, for we all earn money and spend it. We cannot escape our interdependence. Merchants and dealers are in each neighborhood, and each has his shops and manufacturers. Wherever the wants of man exist, business and finance in some degree are found, related in some direction to those whose wants they supply and in another to the more extensive business and finance to which they are tributaries. A fluctuation in price at the seaboard is known the same day or hour in the remotest hamlet. The discredit or depreciation in financial centers of any form of money from the hands of the people is a signal of immediate loss everywhere.

"If reckless discontent and wild experiments should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenseless of all who suffer in the time of distress and national discredit would be the poor as

they reckon their loss in their scanty support, and the laborer and working man as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessities to supply his humble home.

"Dispute as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometallism. I will not believe that if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for sober second thought they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion. Nor shall they consent by undermining the foundation of a safe currency, to endanger the beneficent character and the purposes of their Government very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND."

THE INVITATION AS TENDERED.

Henry S. Robbins Expresses His Regrets at Cleveland's Reply.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 14.—Henry S. Robbins was the instigator of the movement to bring President Cleveland here. The invitation extended to the President reads:

"As business men and citizens of Chicago, irrespective of party affiliations, we respectfully invite you and Mrs. Cleveland to a public reception to be tendered to you in this city, to express our deep sense of appreciation of your statesmanlike and courageous action in maintaining the financial credit of our Government and your uncomproising attitude in favor of the preservation of a sound national currency.

In an interview to-night, Mr. Robbins said: "While the business men who extend this invitation hoped for a favorable response, they fully realized the difficulties in the way of the President's acceptance. His inability to overcome these and come to Chicago will be deeply regretted by them, as the ovation which would have been accorded to him here would have given a great impetus to the honest money sentiment throughout the West. Still, his letter will have almost as wide an influence, as it speaks on this topic with his usual courage and directness."

HE OFFERS TO SURRENDER.

George Patrick Will Stand Trial on an Old Colorado Murder Charge.

He Has Been Living in Kansas Under an Assumed Name and Is a Wealthy Farmer.

DENVER, Colo., April 14.—Within the coming fortnight the District Attorney of Arapahoe County will be called upon to prosecute for murder a wealthy and influential farmer in the State of Missouri, about fourteen miles east of Kansas City, who passes there under the name of David Patrick. The neighbors of David Patrick regard him as an honest, law-abiding farmer, who has amassed riches, raised a family of five children and lived in their midst without reproach for a period of twenty-five years.

But that Missouri farming community does not know the entire history of the wealthy and apparently exemplary Mr. Patrick. Before settling in Missouri he was George Patrick and he was indicted in Denver for murder committed by him and L. P. Griswold, whose peculiarly atrocious crimes are still remembered with horror by old-timers in Colorado and Wyoming. Griswold has been dead since February 24, 1872, and Patrick is coming back to Denver of his own volition to face a probable trial for the murder of James O'Neal, an innocent man, whom he and Griswold murdered late on the night of the 16th of July, 1870, at Brown's bridge, four miles south of this city.

Both were indicted by a Grand Jury sitting in Denver. Griswold was killed when attempting to break jail. Patrick fled the State and was not heard of again by the Denver police authorities until a few nights ago, when he sent word to General David J. Cook, assistant Chief of the Denver Detective Department, that he was tired of an outlaw's life and would come back to stand a prosecution if assured of protection against mob violence and a fair show in the courts. He was promised all he asked, and a letter was received by General Cook last night signed by Patrick's father-in-law, saying he will be in Denver this week.

General Cook says there were extenuating circumstances connected with the Patrick played in O'Neal's death, as he was the tool of L. P. Griswold and only a secondary character in the plot of the lynching. Patrick claims that Griswold led him to believe that O'Neal was a firebug, and, after securing a warrant for him, they hanged him and then reported that he had been taken from them by a mob and lynched.

DENVER TO ENTERTAIN.

Sibley, Jones and Warner Will Be Guests of the City.

DENVER, Colo., April 14.—On their arrival in Denver to-morrow morning ex-Congressman Sibley, Senator Jones and General Warner will be met by a reception committee, at the head of which will be Governor McIntyre and Mayor McMurray. A reception will be given to the distinguished visitors at the Brown Palace Hotel in the evening, for which arrangements have been made on an elaborate scale.

Governor McIntyre will welcome the visitors to the State and one of them will reply, but the speeches will be brief. Tuesday afternoon an open-air meeting will be held on the grounds of the State Capitol. Special trains will be run from all parts of Colorado.

Scouting accommodation will be provided for over 6000 people, but it is expected that from 20,000 to 25,000 people will be present. The programme for the remainder of the week has not been completed.

Plattsburg, Mo., Burned.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 14.—A special to the Journal from Plattsburg, Mo., says: Fire started this afternoon in the Stinson livery barn and spread rapidly. At 8 p. m. the entire south side of the town has been destroyed and the fire is still burning fiercely. Among the buildings burned is the Courthouse. The damage already done is estimated at \$300,000.

Plattsburg is a lively town of about 2000 people and is the county seat of Clinton County. After the receipt of the above dispatch telegraphic communication with the afflicted town was cut off.

Greek Celebration in Ohio.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 14.—The Greek Church here celebrated Easter in a grove near the city to-day by crucifying Judas Iscariot in effigy. Then they amused themselves shooting at the effigy, which was filled with firecrackers. Finally they set it on fire. After that they had a banquet in the woods.

Secretary Smith After Fees.

ATHENS, GA., April 14.—Secretary Hoke Smith reached here to-day to look after the confirmation of the sale of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad, for which his fee amounts to \$40,000, according to reports.

EDITOR SCOTT DEAD.

The Well-Known Chicago Publisher Succumbs in New York.

HIS DEATH VERY SUDDEN

Stricken With Apoplexy While Away From Home on Important Business.

HIS WIFE AT HIS BEDSIDE.

Career of the Man Who Made the Herald a Brilliant Western Newspaper.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 14.—James W. Scott, proprietor of the Chicago Times-Herald and the Chicago Evening Post, died this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Holland House this city. His death was very sudden. He was taken with pains in the left side this morning, and a doctor was called in. He said the pains arose from the passage of a stone from the bladder, and administered morphine. At 1 o'clock Mr. Scott became unconscious, and the doctor was summoned again. He found apoplexy had supervened, probably brought on from the pain, and Mr. Scott died without recovering consciousness. Mrs. Scott and a little niece were the only relatives with him.

Dr. Irwin, the attending physician, said: "Mr. Scott's death was due to apoplexy. He was a short man and very stout. I have no doubt there was a fatty degeneration of the heart. Mr. Scott had long suffered from renal calculus. This was especially troublesome and Mr. Scott could not leave his room. The agony caused him to thrash about in his bed and the exertion burst a blood vessel in the brain and caused his death. The kidney trouble had nothing to do with his death, beyond the fact it caused the activity which brought on the attack."

The funeral will take place in Chicago, but no date has as yet been fixed. Mr. Scott's body will be conveyed to that city to-morrow by the West Shore limited. The newspaper men of this city will make arrangements to escort the body to that city. They will hold a meeting to-morrow morning to complete arrangements.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 14.—James Wilcox Scott was born in Walworth County, Wis., in June, 1849. When a boy his parents removed to Galena, Ill., where they both remained until they died. The elder Scott was for many years Postmaster at Galena, having been appointed by Grant. James W. passed the public schools of Galena, and was then sent to Beloit (Wis.) College, where he spent two years in the academic course. Leaving college, he went for a short time to New York City, where he was engaged in business, but occasionally contributed to the press. While thus employed he secured an appointment in the Government Printing Office in Washington. In 1872 he left the capital and started a small weekly paper in Prince George County, Md. Not finding this field broad enough, the young man returned to the West, and at his father's home, Galena, started a weekly paper called the Press. One year later he left this venture and came to Chicago. His first undertaking in the city was to trade daily called the National Hotel Reporter. In this publication, which has since grown to be of considerable importance, Mr. Scott retained an interest until his death.

After several attempts to convert the Hotel Reporter into a general newspaper, Mr. Scott surrendered the management to his partner and joined a number of other young men in founding the Chicago Herald in 1881. Two of Mr. Scott's associates were David Henderson, the well-known theatrical manager, and Will D. Eaton. In 1891 most of Mr. Scott's associates left the company to make way for John R. Walsh, who had acquired a controlling interest. Mr. Scott and Mr. Walsh remained in the closest business and personal relations until March, 1893, when Mr. Walsh sold to Mr. Scott his interest in the business, and the Evening Post, which had been founded by the Herald Company in 1890.

The intervening years saw the growth of the Herald from a struggling sheet to a large and influential newspaper. Mr. Scott began as business manager, but soon became published as editor and both the Herald and Evening Post. Meantime his life was filled with other matters. He was for years president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, a body which he was largely instrumental in founding. For many years he was president of the Chicago Press Club. He was a member of every club of importance in Chicago and also of the Clover Club of Philadelphia. In addition he was conspicuous in all social and public movements of importance. Mr. Scott was a member of the board of directors of the World's Fair, at one time declining the presidency. He was president of the famous Fellowship Club, formed to entertain distinguished guests to the fair, from its founding until its death.

On March 3 last the Herald was merged with the Times of Chicago as the Chicago Times-Herald. Mr. H. W. Hawley of the Times becoming manager editor and Mr. Scott the editor-in-chief and manager, holding a controlling interest in the stock. His death, therefore, as he had consummated the crowning plan of his life, to own and control absolutely a great newspaper, while he was on the crest of a wave of popular favor.

Mr. Scott married in 1876 Miss Carrie Green of Lehigh, DuPage County, Ill., who survives him. He had no children.

SURRENDERED THEIR CHARTER.

Ohio Iron-Workers Going Back to the Amalgamated Association.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 14.—Etna Lodge No. 13 of the National Union of Iron and Steel Workers at a meeting last night surrendered its charter and at once reorganized as a lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. This is considered important by iron workers as it marks the beginning of the dissolution of the Ironworkers' Union, which was an offshoot of the Amalgamated Association, and its organization greatly weakened that association. The ironworkers count on the return of the finishers to the Amalgamated Association to give them strength to make the fight for an advance of wages at the coming convention of the organization in this city.

CHAMPION BICYCLE RACES.

An Agreement Signed in New York by Johnson and Sanger.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 14.—An agreement was signed to-day for a series of races between the two crack bicyclists, Johnson and Sanger, which will settle the question of the championship. Another agreement was signed for a one-mile team race between the Stearns and Spalding teams.

Johnson and Sanger will ride three one-mile races in the East, one in the West and one to be mutually agreed upon, but it has been decided that the Western race shall not be held further west than Denver, and that the prizes to be awarded are to be limited to gold bars. Each contestant in

these races shall be entitled to a pace-maker, and the start in each race shall be a flying one.

In the agreement entered into between T. W. Eck and David C. Shafer for the team races it is first agreed that T. W. Eck shall represent the Stearns team and David C. Shafer the Spalding team. The races are to be one mile by a team of three men each. The races shall take place on or before September 14, to be awarded the club mutually. Under the prizes are to be restricted to gold bars. No pace-makers will be allowed. The start shall be a standing one. The scoring shall be as follows, at the finish only:

The first man to cross the tape shall be credited with five points, the second man four points, the third man three points, the fourth man two points and the fifth man one point.

STOPPED SUNDAY WORK.

Laborers Arrested in Toledo, Ohio, While Laying Car Tracks.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 14.—Churchgoers in the lower part of the city were treated to the unusual spectacle shortly after 8 o'clock this morning of the Mayor and Chief of Police dashing out of the La Grande-street police station behind fiery bays, followed immediately by two patrol wagons loaded with officers.

Fifteen minutes later the wagons were wending their way back to the station having on board twenty-six prisoners—street laborers who had been arrested on a charge of violating the ordinance prohibiting manual labor on the Sabbath.

These incidents formed the climax to the attempt of the Manufacturers' Railroad Company to lay a line on Water street without the permission, it is alleged, of the city engineer. Bick & Glenn, contractors, gave bail for the men arrested and they will have a hearing to-morrow morning.

This afternoon the Toledo Bending Company had papers drawn up asking for an injunction to prevent further work on the line.

At midnight an attempt was made to resume work on the road, but the police again interfered and arrested the laborers a second time. An order was issued for the arrest of the contractors, but none of them could be found.

FIRE IN ELK HORN, NEBR.

A Spark From an Engine Ignites a Grain Elevator.

ELK HORN, NEBR., April 14.—A fire started by a spark from a Union Pacific engine this afternoon consumed ten buildings, and for a time threatened to wipe out the entire town. The blaze started in the roof of the Cornish-King elevator, which a few moments later was all ablaze. The city Fire Department is only equipped with a small chemical engine and buckets, and the fire simply burned itself out when everything in its path was consumed.

All ten buildings were burned, entailing a loss of \$28,000, the principal ones being the elevator, the Marsh livery stable and the Commercial Hotel. There was practically no insurance, as the rate charged by the companies was prohibitive. At one time when the wind veered, and the fire simply burned itself out when everything in its path was consumed.

FIFTEEN PEOPLE INJURED.

Fire in Mantanzas, Cuba, Results Seriously to Limb and Property.

TAMPA, Fla., April 14.—A serious conflagration on Gerbel and Mantanzas, the principal streets of Mantanzas, Cuba, on Friday night, destroyed the large warehouse occupied by Bealobite & Co., sugar dealers, and owned by Miret Bros. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Fifteen persons were injured at the fire, which is attributed to incendiaries. The previous announcement of an intent to fire the town Sunday night now appears well grounded. The arrival of Maximo Gomez on the island is reported and a further uprising is expected. Manuel Sanguilly, the brother of the imprisoned general, arrived on the steamer Mascot to-night.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Result of an Easter Carnival in Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, O., April 14.—At 4 o'clock this morning John Sehjar, a Bohemian laborer, aged 28 years, shot and instantly killed Carl Richter, aged 35, and fatally wounded Albert Richter, aged 22, the brother of his first victim, during a drunken carousal at the home of the Richters. Two hours later the murderer committed suicide by hanging himself with one of his suspenders in the city prison. The police claim to have discovered which Carl Richter had paid to Mrs. Sehjar.

Wyoming Oil Goes Up.

CASPER, Wyo., April 14.—The rise in the Standard Oil Company's product in the East has caused an advance of 2 cents per gallon at the storage tanks here. Wyoming oil men are jubilant over the prospects for a rise in lubricating oil, which is pumped directly from the wells in these fields in a marketable condition. All of these oils are finding a ready market, and it is expected their prices will go up with the Standard rise.

Ohio Republicans Active.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 14.—A committee of prominent Republicans is now in Indianapolis to invite ex-President Harrison to deliver an address at the convention of Republican clubs in this city in June. Invitations will also be extended to Governor McKinley, Senator Allison, ex-Speaker Reed, Chauncey M. Depew and other prominent Republicans.

A Joke Ends in Murder.

DENVER, Colo., April 15.—William J. Demoss, aged 21 years, and two companions, when passing Vincent Albino's house in North Denver to-day, imitated the actions of Mary Albino and Guiseppe Cemino, who were dancing in the yard. Camino rushed toward Demoss, who shot him dead. Demoss, who has been arrested, says Cemino had a knife in his hand.

Charged With Bigamy.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 14.—Reginald Hodge, who recently came from California, was arrested to-day on a charge of bigamy upon complaint of Mrs. Mary Bartine, whom he married about a year ago and then deserted. She alleges that when he married her he had a wife and family in Brooklyn.

Escaped Convicts Captured.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 14.—Two of the captured convicts, O'Donnell and Maguire, were captured at Pine Plains this morning. They are now in the custody of attendant Coyle and are expected to arrive at the asylum this evening.

On the Rocks.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 14.—The steamer Continental, which plies between this city and New Haven, Conn., ran on to the Hogsback Rock, off Wards Island, this morning. The vessel is still on the rock.

The water of the Dead Sea yields about two pounds to the gallon of saline substances.

INCOME TAX MATTERS.

Complications Come Up Which May Block a Rehearing.

APPELLANTS ANXIOUS.

Judge Jackson's Illness Likely to Delay Action Until Next Fall.

RULES ON PETITION CASES.

The Procedure Has Been to Grant the Request to a Member of the Court Only.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The determination of the appellants in the income-tax case to secure a rehearing before a full bench of the United States Supreme Court on the points on which the court divided has caused a renewal of interest in the question of Justice Jackson's health and the possibility of his return to the bench at an early day. Late advice from Judge Jackson's home at Nashville is that he is constantly improving, and that, barring a very annoying cough, his physical condition is fairly good. It is also stated from the same source that he expects to be able to resume his duties as a member of the court at the beginning of the October term. There remains little more than a month of the present term, and it is suggested that he may not return for this brief period.

In view of this fact there can be no possibility of another argument in the case before next fall or winter. This is equally true if Justice Jackson should decide to retire permanently from the bench, which, it is understood, he has no thought of doing. In that contingency, however, the bench could not be filled before the assembling of Congress. No instance is known of where a man nominated for the Supreme Bench has taken his seat before he was confirmed by the Senate. Congress will not convene until next December, and under no circumstances would the Senate be likely to pass upon a confirmation of this magnitude until after their Christmas holidays. Action might, indeed, be postponed much longer, and it possibly would be if the predilections of the nominee should be opposed to the income tax, as the Senate is committed to the law. It is also suggested that a Justice who had not participated in the first hearing might feel a delicacy in sitting when the case was under consideration the second time.

It is quite possible that the petition for a rehearing may not be granted. The court's rule of procedure in such cases is only to grant such petitions upon the request of a member of the court who has voted in opposition to the wishes of the petitioner.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire was asked to-day for his opinion as to the suggestion of Assistant Attorney-General Whitney that the constitution might be so amended as to provide for the imposition of direct taxes, and replied:

To amend the constitution it is necessary to secure a two-thirds vote of Congress and then to have the amendment ratified by the State Legislatures. I think it would be impracticable to do that. There never has been any amendment to the constitution except of a negative character, none providing for modes of government, and with the increasing members in both houses and the growth of the United States it becomes more and more difficult to secure a change. Furthermore, I do not think an amendment of the constitution is needed to secure a valid income tax law. It can be had by apportioning the tax among the States in proportion to population, and I am inclined to think that since the decision of the Supreme Court there will be an effort in that direction at the next session.

DENOUNCED SATOLLI.

Rev. T. C. Easton of Washington Wants Him Transported.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Rev. T. C. Easton of the Eastern Presbyterian Church of this city, who recently accused Dr. Parkhurst of pantheism before the New York presbytery, vehemently denounced Monsignor Satolli for making the suggestion that the United States send an envoy to the Vatican. At the close of his remarks he submitted to the congregation resolutions in which his denunciations were set forth and a demand made for the expulsion of Satolli from the United States. The resolutions were adopted and it was resolved to send a copy of them to the President.

SHIPPING TO ENGLAND.

American-Made Shoes Landed in Leicester at Reduced Prices.

LONDON, ENGL., April 14.—The Leicester correspondent of the Daily News says a serious feature in the strike of American boot-makers is the rapid growth of American competition in the trade. Three tons of American boots and shoes have been delivered in a single day to Leicester dealers at prices cheaper than they could be purchased from Leicester manufacturers. For instance, American-made ladies' kid boots are 8d per pair cheaper than the same quality of English-made boots.

Commenting on the foregoing, the Daily News says that at this rate there will soon be little left for the English manufacturers or operatives to contend for.

CUBA'S INSURRECTION.

Reported Battle in Which a Brigadier-General Is Killed.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 14.—A report reaches here from Palmyria, a village in Santiago de Cuba, of an engagement between Government forces and insurgents near that place. The Government forces were made up of regular infantry and a number of volunteers, while the insurgents were under the command of Brigadier-General Flor Crombet, who, it is said, was killed. Major Foster and Tomas Saines, secretary of Major-General Maceo, were taken prisoners by the Government forces. George Estrada surrendered all the men belonging to Maceo's expedition. Troops are in pursuit of the rest of the party.

London Markets.

LONDON, ENGL., April 14.—With consols steady at \$1.05, there is no hope of anything but continued easiness in the money market. Should peace be concluded between China and Japan there would be still further advance in prices. The effect of the collapse of the London gold mine has wholly passed and the mining market was strong and more active than ever. There seems to be no limit to public confidence in this direction. Chilean and Argentine securities recovered from their fall after a denial of a bellicose feeling between those two countries.

American railroad securities were also

improving. The Atchison reorganization scheme was well received. Atchison fours, D. and R. G. preferred, Lake Shore each advanced 1 per cent; L. and N., 1/2; Canadian Pacific, 1/4.

BULLFIGHT STAMPEDE.

A Soldier Kills the Enraged Animal and Spectator.

BARCELONA, Spain, April 14.—In the course of a bullfight here to-day the enraged bull jumped over the barriers and among the spectators. A wild rush was at once made for the exits, and in the stampede many persons were injured. A civil guard fired at the bull with his carbine, killing the animal and one of the spectators. As soon as it was known the bull was dead the spectators resumed their seats, and the entertainment proceeded as though nothing out of the ordinary had happened.

Russia for Gold Coin.

LONDON, ENGL., April 15.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg states the Novosti Dealer declares the Minister of Finance intends to prepare for the establishment of a gold currency by permitting payments and business transactions on the basis of the gold rouble, which has hitherto been forbidden. The depreciation in silver render impossible the establishment of an actual silver rouble currency, which is the Russian nominal standard as represented by the paper rouble.

Prince Komatsu Sails.

HIROSHIMA, JAPAN, April 14.—Prince Komatsu, escorted by three men-of-war, sailed to-day for Shimonoseki, whence he will proceed to take command of the Japanese troops in China.

OSCAR OSEN INJURED.

The Garden City Cyclist Badly Bruised in a Track Collision.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 14.—An accident occurred on the Garden City Cyclers' cement track here to-day, and Oscar Osen was seriously injured.

He and a number of others were speeding behind a tandem pace-maker, when Osen's wheel gave way, and he and those behind him were in a heap instantly. It was found that Osen had been knocked insensible by the fall. A number of his teeth were knocked out and there was an ugly cut on his forehead, between his eyes. It was several hours before he regained consciousness. Wells, Castleman and Tony Delmas were also slightly injured.

FUNERAL OF C. W. KELLOGG

Remains of the Pioneer Borne to Their Final Resting Place.

He Was at One Time One of the Powers of the Mercantile World.

The funeral of the late

BLACKER GROWS THE CLOUD OVER EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Blanche Lamont's Body Found in the Belfry.

SHE WAS STRANGLED.

Durrant Believed to Have Killed Her and Minnie Williams.

ARRESTED AT WALNUT CREEK.

Minnie Williams' Purse in His Pocket—He Declares He Is Innocent.

In the presence of the crimes which have been committed under the roof of the Baptist Emmanuel Church the hardest imagination recoils in dismay. Not one of the most terrible forms of degradation, brutality, cruelty and deception are found lacking in them. It is the story of the murder of two conspicuously bright, innocent and lovable girls, in which the hand of assassination seems to have been gloved by the most sacred things—love for a man, confidence in the loftiness and purity of Christian faith, and possibly, reliance on the skill and honor of a physician. It was bad enough that these elements seem to have been active in the case; worse that the very sanctuaries of infinite compassion should have been chosen both as the shield and the scene, and incredible that tortures of so immeasurable cruelty should have been employed in the deeds.

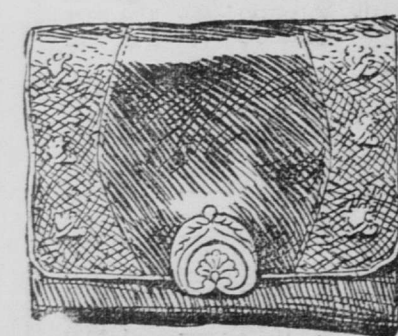
The hideous story opens with two girls upon whom no maternal guidance was laid. The first of these, Blanche Lamont, was a wholesome, healthy girl of a strong, well-filled frame. She was attending school, had romantic ideas and possibly all of a foolish girl's longing for strange adventures. On the 3d of April she suddenly dropped out of sight.

The second, Minnie Williams, was of a perfectly opposite type. She was of a very small and frail physique and was afflicted with organic disorders that likely would have made her life short. There was no girlish romance in her composition. She had witnessed the miserable causes that had separated her parents, had herself suffered the hard pangs which the discovery of a lover's duplicity had forced upon her, and had been driven from a position of comfort to perform menial service for a livelihood. Thus had she been made wise and hard beyond her years, and withal her character was firm and self-reliant. Yet this able girl, weak in body but strong of brain and will, was as helpless before this monstrous evil as was the one of a weak, romantic and confiding soul.

Last Saturday morning, ten days after the disappearance of Blanche Lamont, the body of Minnie Williams was found in the Baptist Emmanuel Church by some ladies who had gone thither to prepare the Easter decorations. She had been murdered with the most frightful atrocity. First she had been choked by hand, then a strip of cloth torn from her garments had been pushed down into her trachea with great violence, and a more bulky piece of cloth thrust into her mouth; then her wrists were hacked with a dull knife in a furious effort to open the arteries, and last a brittle silver-plated table-knife had been driven again and again into her breast, being broken to pieces in the effort.

Then the disappearance of Blanche Lamont was remembered, and the police began a search of the church. Away up in the belfry they found the body of the missing girl, with deep and vicious finger-marks on the throat. Her clothing, torn into shreds, was found hidden in the remote places of the tower. There are circumstances that lead to the belief that in each case a double crime had been committed.

The story then began to unfold itself under the shrewd, prompt and highly intelligent work of the police. The girls were both members of Emmanuel Church and were friends; both belonged to the same class in Sunday-school; both had received a lover's attention from Theodore Durrant, a medical student, living in the city.



Miss Williams' Purse, Found in Durrant's Overcoat Pocket.

ing with his parents in this city. The young man was the librarian of the church and assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was familiar with the house and carried one of the few keys to its private door. In person he is a strong, well-made young man, of a pleasant and cheerful address, and devoted to his religious duties. It was remembered that he was the last person seen in Blanche Lamont's company on the day of her disappearance.

The police put forth a hand to seize him, but he had gone into the country with the Signal Corps, for which trip he had been preparing for a day or two. Yesterday he was arrested.

The circumstances which bear against him are these: He had a key to the church, was seen conducting Miss Williams into the private door of the church Friday evening, was late arriving at the Vogel residence, and upon arriving there showed a nervous condition and disordered attire. There is a rumor that there was blood on his hands.

He asked to be permitted to wash himself. On leaving the party he passed the church again and went within. In his overcoat pocket the girl's missing purse, or a part of it, is said to have been found. He admits that he was in the church with his friend King Friday afternoon.

The presumptions in his favor are these: If he had inveigled the girl into the church for some purpose in which her murder was a possibility, he would either have provided himself with an adequate implement for that purpose, or would simply have

choked her to death, as she was very weak, and such an act would have been simple. That was the sole means resorted to in the case of Blanche Lamont, with whom it must have been a much more difficult task, as she was uncommonly strong for a woman. Again, as librarian he presumably had the key to the library, and yet the lock of the library door was forced. Even if she had been in the inside and resisting its opening she was so slight that he could have pushed open the door in spite of her. Further, the knife itself and the manner of its use would be altogether unexpected from a medical student.

Assuming that he made an assault upon her in the rear part of the church and that she fled to the library, happened to find the spring catch set back, released it, and thus locked the door by closing it, she must have known that as librarian he had a key and that his superior strength would have been sufficient to overwhelm her.

It might be wise to look further than Durrant, and as a beginning in that task we have the assurance that the body of Blanche Lamont could not have been carried by one man to the belfry. As to the pastor's conduct in the matter, it is deserving of no attention.

W. C. MORROW.

The horror of the murder of Minnie Williams in the library of the Emmanuel Baptist Church was doubled yesterday morning by the discovery in the belfry of the same place of worship of the remains of the missing girl Blanche Lamont.

She, too, had been the victim of a double



BLANCHE LAMONT, ONE OF THE MURDERED GIRLS. [From a photograph.]

crime, and the circumstances pointed to the fact that the same fiend had committed both atrocities. The body was terribly hacked, was nude and showed that her murder had occurred some days before that of Minnie Williams.

The mystery of the crimes yielded yesterday some more circumstantial evidence against young Durrant, the medical student, assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school and exemplary young man.

Durrant was arrested at the foot of Mount Diablo yesterday afternoon and is now behind bars at the City Prison. The police are certain that he is the fiend who committed the atrocious and revolting double crimes which caused the death of the two bright and respected young girls whose butchered remains were found respectively in belfry and library on Saturday. After his arrest last evening the prisoner made statements which contradict both each other and facts which have been learned elsewhere.

The evidence against Durrant remains circumstantial, and that circumstantial evidence almost wholly concerns Miss Williams. It is on this case that the police have been concentrating their efforts, and aside from the close acquaintance among Durrant, Miss Lamont and Miss Williams there is little to throw light on the death of Blanche Lamont except the natural and generally accepted theory that both girls were victims of the same murderous hand.

If young Durrant is not the criminal who committed those crimes of almost unparalleled atrocity within the sacred precincts of a sanctuary which was being bedecked for the glad Easter festival, he is just now the victim of a series of coincidences and circumstances which will make his case a notable if his innocence is established.

If he is the criminal he presents a rare study in crime. He is a young man of good family and was entering upon a promising career. In six months he would graduate from Cooper Medical College. He is a member of the National Guard, being trumpeter in the Second Brigade signal corps. He has always enjoyed a host of friends, who have esteemed him for his quite exemplary life and bright qualities.

His social standing in his circle was good, and his prominence in the affairs of Emmanuel Church and its Sunday-school gave him many social advantages. There has not yet come to light any important testimony reflecting on his character, as is generally the case when a criminal becomes known as one.

This is the fellow who knew well Blanche Lamont, who mysteriously disappeared some days ago, and who was at least a close acquaintance and an occasional escort of Miss Williams.

Many of the circumstances at once fastened on him a suspicion which increases each hour with the development of new circumstances. He denies any knowledge of the crimes, but his story is not complete and above-board as might be expected of an innocent man.

In the minds of the police the most damning evidence against him is his finding Miss Williams' empty purse in one of his pockets at home when the house was searched yesterday. To Chief Crowley he

said that he found it on a sidewalk on last Friday night, the night of Miss Williams' murder.

To the Chief of Police, to Detective Seymour and the reporters he has told variously that he happened to find it at Bartlett and Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. It is said that his story of the hour when he found it must be wrong. His whole story of finding the pocket-book is strange, to say the least.

He stated last night that he had not seen Miss Williams for three weeks, but there is already testimony that he was seen with her within two or three days before the murder.

When he got to Dr. Vogel's house at 9:30 Friday evening he was perspiring, excited and dirty. Then a young man and a young woman of the description of Durrant and Miss Williams were seen on Friday night near the church and going into it alone.

These are some of the points that developed yesterday in the most startling murder case that has ever horrified this city.

FINDING THE BODY.

Detective Gibson Tells of the Discovery in the Belfry.

The body of Miss Lamont was found about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. It was absolutely nude and lay upon the hard floor of the belfry in the tower, where the sunlight never enters and through which the wind howls and whistles continuously. The belfry is immediately over the closet where Miss Williams' body was

found Saturday morning, and the spot where Blanche Lamont's body lay was about sixty feet directly above the library closet.

The discovery was made by Police Detective Ed Gibson and Officer Riehl. They were searching the church for evidence which would tend to reveal the identity of Miss Williams' assailant, and they little

thought that they were to bring to light a second tragedy as terrible as the first. Telling the story of the discovery of the body yesterday Detective Gibson said: "I left the Seventeenth-street station this morning at 9 o'clock accompanied by Officer Riehl. We had searched the entire church with the exception of the belfry last night at 1 o'clock. We could not get to the belfry; we were admitted to the church by the janitor, Sademan, and proceeded directly to the tower door off the gallery. I asked the janitor to open the door. He tried, but did not succeed. He said that some one had been tampering with the lock, as the knob of the door was broken

off and the key refused to turn. I then kicked in the door. "We went up the stairs to the top landing just under the place where the bell would hang if there was a bell. There being in one corner we found the body of Blanche Lamont.

"The body was stark naked. There was not a stitch of clothing upon it or near by. The body was laid out on its back as if for burial, and the undertaker could have done it better. The arms were crossed upon the breast, the limbs had been placed close together and perfectly straight, and bits of wood placed beside them to keep them in position, and the head lay straight, but with the face turned slightly to one side. A tiny pool of blood stained the floor below her mouth, and at her feet lay a glove, such as women wear. A large carpenter's hatchet also lay near by, but there were no blood stains upon it. The body had just begun to turn black and was beginning to decompose. The belfry is a cold place. The sun does not enter it and there is a draft through it which would tend to preserve the body. Judging from my past experience with dead bodies I should say it had been there ten days or more.

"Returning from the belfry, I left Officer Riehl on guard at the tower door with instructions not to allow any one under any circumstances whatever, to enter. I then went to the Seventeenth-street station, notified the Chief of Police and returned to the church with the patrol wagon.

"On my return I sent Officers Brown, McMurray and McGreavy to search for the dead girl's clothing among the rafters. Climbing up in the inside of the steeple they found it all except the hat and the shoes. It was torn to pieces and scattered all over. The corsets were tucked under the eaves of the steeple. The dress skirt was whole except that it was split from top to bottom. The waist was torn as if it had been unbuttoned and then torn from the body through impatience. One sleeve was turned inside out. The undervest was torn in three pieces as it was wrenched from the body. The drawers were torn in two and stained with blood. The mate to the glove found at the dead girl's feet was not discovered.

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"Detective Ben Behen and John Moffitt, clerk to the Chief of Police, came over and looked over the ground for clues. In fact, the whole force is working on the case.

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On East street at the ferry gates was a hack and another squad of police in charge of Captain Douglas. As the prisoners were hustled into the hack and rushed off to Mission street thirty or forty of the crowd followed on a run through curiosity, but Captain Douglas drew his revolver with a threatening shout and his squad pressed the charge for the minute that elapsed before the carriage whisked around the corner of Mission street.

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This was done quickly. The crowds did not realize at first that the man they had been waiting for had passed them. When they did they began to growl. At first it was a low undertone, but by the time Durrant and the officers were in the carriage it had risen to a cry for vengeance.

"Hang him!" "Lynch him!" "Kill the cur!" were among the milder phrases hurled at the rapidly receding carriage. It was at that time needed, but the rush of a single man to precipitate a "lynching bee."

Fortunately, the officers were two or three blocks up Market street before any move was made by the crowd, and only that rapid action of the police prevented trouble. After the carriage was out of sight the growls of the crowd continued, but they gradually died away. San Francisco was never, for a long time, so near a street lynching.

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Durrant was taken to the City Prison by Detectives Seymour, Byram and Handley. He was followed by his father, his attorney, A. H. Thompson, and two or three friends. His name was registered on the detainee-book and then he had a long conversation with his friends.

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that Durrant went to Mount Diablo with the Signal Corps, I took the early train and went to Walnut Creek. When I arrived there I received a communication from the Chief to get the Constable of Walnut Creek, Constable and I rode to the foot of a ranch, getting there about 11:30. The ranch was kept by a man named Mose, who also owned the farmhouse. I asked him if he saw a party of soldiers pass last night, and he said yes, there were about eleven of them.

They had something to eat at the farm, fed and watered their horses and remained there about 3 o'clock, and then they left. I left their blankets behind them, intending to return at 12 o'clock on Sunday. But they did not return until 2 o'clock. I then went to the house and saw the Constable, and I saw Durrant. He said, "Hello, Anthony," and asked me if I was the Constable. I told him that I was. He said, "I told him that he was accused of the murder of Miss Williams and that I was sent by order of the Chief of Police to take him back to the city. He said by whose order I was sent to arrest him, and I told him that I was the Constable. He said, 'I never had anything to do with the murder, and said he was innocent and that he did not know anything about it. I asked him if he was at Vogel's party last Friday night. He said, 'Yes, at 8:45 he got there.'"

The lieutenant of the company did not want me to take him unless I had a warrant. I said I would take him as I had imperative orders from the Chief to bring him back. The lieutenant and other officers of the company then went with me. I said no, and finally he concluded to go with me.

Upon examination in Chief Crowley's office the Chief asked the young man the following: "Young man, you will be placed on trial for your life. I only want you to answer a question and do not wish to convict you from your own mouth. I asked him, 'Did you ever see this party?'" He said yes. He said I saw him last Friday night he found it about twenty minutes to 12, corner Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

CLARENCE WOLFE'S STORY.

Durrant Had Stains That Looked Like Blood on His Hands.

Clarence N. Wolfe of 630 Twenty-third street was probably the last person who saw Durrant in this city. It was about 12:30 on Saturday morning, and the suspected man was standing on the corner of Twenty-fourth and Bartlett streets. In answer to a question Durrant said he had to get his horse shod, and as soon as that job was accomplished he would start out on a surveying trip. According to Wolfe Durrant appeared very much downcast, and was a different man altogether from the one who had made merry at the social gathering of the members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in Dr. Vogel's house.

A discussion between the Rev. J. George Gibson and Mr. Wolfe brought out the fact that Durrant did not reach Dr. Vogel's until 9:30 or 9:45 p. m. Miss Williams, who was also expected to attend, of course did not. From the conversation it was learned that Durrant arrived at the house in a very excited frame of mind. His clothes were disarranged, perspiration was running down his face, and there were some marks that looked like blood-stains on his hands. He asked Dr. Vogel if he might wash and brush himself up before meeting the young people. Permission was granted, and when he returned he seemed a different man. He laughed and joked with everybody, and was the life and soul of the party.

During the evening he read a long letter from his sister describing her journey from San Francisco to Germany, she having gone to the latter country to study. Some of her adventures were very amusing, and no one laughed more heartily than Durrant over her recital. After the social he and Wolfe took one of the young ladies home, and, that being accomplished, they separated. Durrant said he was going home, and Wolfe, after changing his clothes, went to the stable for his horse to ride out to the Guadalupe ranch. On the corner of Twenty-fourth and Bartlett streets he met Durrant, and the two chatted together.

It was shortly before this meeting that Officer John McGreevey saw Durrant. He was then coming from the church and had evidently paid a second visit to the library. He wore a long dark-blue overcoat and a slouch hat, and appeared anxious to escape recognition.

"Durrant got to Dr. Vogel's house about 9:30 o'clock last Friday night," said Mr. Wolfe when talking about the matter yesterday. "None of us noticed anything unusual in his actions, but since these murdered women have been found in the church Dr. Vogel has told us about the excited and disordered manner in which he arrived at the house. I believe Durrant said he had trouble in catching the horse, and he was to ride on the trip he was to start on next morning. He was a quiet, gentlemanly fellow, and got along well with the ladies. It is hard to think for an instant that he had anything to do with the crimes."

WHAT DR. GIBSON SAYS.

He Tells About His Movements—His Proposed Sermon.

The Rev. J. George Gibson was seen after his return from the new City Hall. He told Chief Crowley all he knew about any circumstances connected with the two awful tragedies, and returned to his home at 904 1/2 Valencia street prepared to give the newspapers all the information he could. The following is a statement written by himself:

"On Thursday morning I went to church. I got my mail, looked around the front hall and saw a new placard on the library door. I went forward to the door and read it. The door was at right. The afternoon I spent at the First Baptist Church. I returned to my room, got dinner, dressed and went to the First Baptist Church, where I was engaged to sing. After the meeting I walked to my room along Mission street with Dr. Dietz.

"Friday morning I went to church for my mail. Everything in the front hallway was all right. After studying for a while I went to the M. C. A. to mail my letters. I got a letter made a call and returned to my room. As I was very tired, not having been well for the last week or two, I rested till supper. After supper I went to the church. This would be about 6:30. I unlocked the side door, passed in and looked into the hall, as I knew it would soon be dark. I remained there for a while. I went into the front hallway to see if any letters had come for me in the afternoon. Everything seemed in perfect order. I went upstairs to the study and wrote till about 7:30. I then left, locked the door and went to the business meeting of our Christian Endeavor society, at the corner of Howard and Twenty-second streets. I remained there till 11 o'clock or a little later, when I returned to my room. Seeking morning I got up early, Sunday being Easter, and got to the church at 8 o'clock, which is an hour earlier than I usually get there. The church was closed, but unlocked. I stepped inside and heard a noise as if of some one walking in the library-room. I went to my room, and as it was too early for the mail I went right up the back stairs into my study. The janitor's boy came in finding the door unlocked at an earlier hour than usual he wondered if I was in the study. He came up the back stairs, listened, heard me reading aloud and then went back about his work. Before he came I was conscious that some one was in the building, but did not think of anything. The janitor wanted to make a special clean-up for Easter.

After a short time I went into the church and spoke to the janitor's boy, telling him not to clean the platform till the afternoon. He said, 'Mr. Gibson do you know that the library has been broken open?' I said, 'No, but don't you say anything and I will see about it. Knowing my mail would be downstairs I went down into the front hallway. I saw the door of the library broken open. I looked at the lock, went into the little room, looked around, but as everything was in perfect order it did not strike me to open the door of the little closet under the stairs where the books are kept, so I passed out. I went up to the study again, and the piano tuner came. I can stand most things, but I could not stand the discord, so I left and went to my room on Valencia street. About 12 o'clock a lady was announced. She told me about three Sunday-school girls finding the library. She looked into the closet, but could not make up her mind whether it was a war or a real figure. She thought perhaps it was a joke. I went out with her, got Dr. King and listened to her. She said, 'Let us not touch a single thing.' We consulted together and went to Mr. Keller, the undertaker on Mission street. Mr. Keller was in the office. We told him. He telephoned to the Coroner. We returned to the church. It is true that I tried to push the matter up Dr. King and myself did the best thing we could think of under the circumstances.

When the officers came, I answered all the questions and gave them every assistance. It is not true, as the Examiner states, that he wanted himself from the place and could not be found either at his home or at the houses of his friends. I was in the church the moment I saw the body till evening, except when I went for lunch about 2 o'clock.

Then I called at my rooms and told my friends. At about 3 o'clock I went to the restaurant nearly opposite my rooms there was no secret about my movements at all. The whole of the day I was interviewed in the church by the officers. I refused to see the reporters because I wished to prepare my own statement of the facts and because I could not do more than help the officers of the law at one time. I thought my first duty was with them. All the young people who were decorating saw me in the church the whole day.

After the officers came they asked me if I knew the girl. I said no. One of our young men arrived. He saw her clothing and said that it was Minnie Williams' clothing. A further inspection was made and it was decided that the murdered girl was Minnie Williams. I had only seen the girl some three times, and in the state we found her could not recognize her.

The papers are in error when they state that the murdered girl was found in my study. The study is upstairs and is at the very opposite end of the building. It is not true that there is a bedroom in the church or that I ever slept there. I am rich enough to have a room with a family I have known for years. The murdered girl was found in a little closet under the stairs in the front part of the building, on the ground floor. The room where my mail is dropped is on the right hand as you enter. The library is on the left, and the closet opens from the library and is under the stair going up to the main building. It is quite a small place and has a gas jet in it.

After leaving the church Saturday evening I went to my room and told my friends that I would spend the night at Mr. Taber's home, 630 Twenty-third street, but that I had had enough for one day and would not see any reporters.

I left my address with the friends, so that church members might see me. I have taken care not to be alone for a moment. One of the young men has been with me since 12:30 Saturday and present at every interview I have had with the officers and Chief of Police. The idea that I have been hiding is untrue, for

by birth, having been born in Edinburgh. He attended the Heriot Watts College and the New College as a boy. He afterward studied at Spurgeon's College, London, where he graduated at the end of 1881. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in St. Andrew's, in January, 1882. While preaching here he took a post-graduate course at St. Andrew's University, where he enjoyed the friendship of such famous preachers as the Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, chaplain to the Queen, and Dr. A. K. H. Boyd, the celebrated writer. Dr. Gibson came to this country in 1888. He preached in Chico for a few months, but accepted a call to Red Bluff, where he remained three years and a half. He left behind him a large congregation and a host of friends. He removed to Chico, where he preached for two years and a half. Having a splendid tenor voice, he led the male choir, which was a great attraction. In August of last year he was invited to preach in Emmanuel Baptist Church. He came merely for the month, as they had called a pastor. The pastor from the East declined to come to San Francisco. A call was then extended to Dr. Gibson, and he came to the church in November, 1894. Since then the congregation has doubled, and the work has been showing great signs of success in every department. He is an eloquent speaker, and never preaches from manuscript. He has in his study letters and books which he received from Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon, also many letters of introduction from prominent ministers of his own and other denominations. He has also been a frequent writer to local and religious papers. He is the author of "Nights in the Life of Jesus Christ."

Dr. Gibson at Chico.

A Popular Pastor Who Was Not Averse to Dancing.

CHICO, CAL., April 14.—Dr. Gibson came to Chico from Red Bluff, where he had pursued the duties of a pastor. About four years ago he took charge of the Baptist church here, and his pleasant and affable manner and well-chosen sermons immediately secured for him a congregation that was the envy of brother ministers. The church was crowded morning and night, and many times worshippers were turned away. He and his sister kept house until the latter married Dr. M. Hooper, an old resident here. From that time till he went to San Francisco he lived a bachelor life, doing his own cooking, etc.

His actions were always considered above reproach, although he was very popular with the ladies, young and old. By some men it was thought there were two sides to his character, but if so, nothing to lead to that conclusion was ever shown. In opinions he was very decided. Although a minister, he seemed not adverse to dancing, and has even been seen at a dancing party, though taking no part. He was a great correspondent of local writers, and wrote for the local artists on morality. Dr. M. Hooper and his (his sister) are at present living here, and Mrs. Hooper feels it keenly that a murder should be committed in her brother's church.

Police Necessary to Keep Back the Crowd of Curious People.

Before the body of Blanche Lamont reached the Morgue hundreds of people had heard the news and hastened to Dunbar alley to see the remains.

Before the wagon containing the corpse could approach the door policeman had to be called to scatter the throng.

As the news spread through the city the crowd increased, and three officers were detailed to clear the narrow alley. They were on duty from noon until far into the night.

Every man in the crowd had a theory regarding the crime. All the murders committed during the last decade were discussed, and stories of detective work gleaned from cheap novels were recited. To a man they wanted to have a chance to pull on the rope which would be sure to go around the neck of the murderer if found.

The men were not alone in their denunciation of the criminal. Hundreds of women, with their Easter gowns and bonnets, mingled with the crowd. They added their lamentations to the more stern expressions of the men. "Hanging is too good for him," was their favorite statement.

Every scheme imaginable was tried on the Deputy Coroners to obtain a view of the bodies of both of the murdered. Handsome young women, motherly looking matrons and even children wanted to see the ghastly sight. Some of them thought they might be able to identify either one or the other of the bodies. They said they had gone to school with Blanche Lamont and thought they would know Minnie Williams if they could see the body. Some of them even went so far as to say they believed in the Sunday-school class. Many of them were permitted to see the remains, but on the average left the building with blanched faces and shaky limbs.

The men were different. They either knew Dr. Hawkins or some of his deputies "intimately." Many of them were admitted. Had actual count been kept, the Coroner would have found that he had hundreds of "intimate" friends whom he never heard of before.

The private detective who wears a bullet-proof vest, a 5-inch star and carries an arsenal with him by authority of some Indiana, Kentucky or other Eastern "agency," was on hand displaying his badge and insisting upon seeing the remains. As a general thing he was handed a copy of the CALL containing the pictures of the dead girl and then allowed to pass into the crowd without seeing the bodies.

Coroner Hawkins was at his office all the afternoon waiting for Dr. Barrett to hold the autopsy upon the remains of Miss Lamont. Every point in the city that he was likely to visit was telephoned to and a number of messenger boys were sent out. Shortly before 3 o'clock it was learned that the physician had gone yachting and would not be back until evening. Dr. Hawkins would not permit any one else

to make the autopsy on the ground that the doctor who did the work would have to appear in court and he wanted Dr. Barrett to be that man.

Coroner Hawkins justly complained that the office was overworked at present. He has thirty suspicious deaths on his books upon which inquiries have not been completed. During the month of April there were six deliberate murders. This number does not include the deaths of Blanche Lamont or Minnie Williams. These two make the fearful total of eight violent deaths at the hands of persons known or unknown since April 1.

The coroner is so crowded that the Coroner cannot say when the inquest will be held. He thought yesterday that he would be able to arrange for a hearing on Wednesday if the police were ready to go ahead at that time. In the meantime separate juries will be empaneled. They will view the remains and the bodies will be buried.

THE MURDER OF MISS WILLIAMS.

A Strong Chain of Evidence Against Theodore Durrant.

The manner in which Miss Minnie Williams met her fate has been pretty well learned. Some new details were brought to light yesterday, but the main points are as published yesterday morning. The full story as known is as follows:

The belief that Durrant and Miss Williams had an engagement to go to the church Friday evening is strengthened by some evidence given to the police by P. S. Chappelle, the detective. He has been acquainted with Durrant for some time. Mr. Chappelle said:

"I knew Durrant quite well. Some months ago his father was robbed of \$1000 on a trip East by some 'green-goods' men, from whom he was going to purchase some 'queer' money. I met Durrant at the time. He wrote me out a long statement of the incidents connected with his father's loss. I met him frequently after that and knew him when he worked for the Golden Rule Bazaar during the last holidays. I was at the funeral at 5 o'clock Friday evening and saw Durrant meet Miss Williams there. They went off together toward Market street, apparently to take a car."

They were chatting in a friendly way, and I don't doubt they were making arrangements for a later meeting. From what I knew of Durrant he was not of the kind of men who are very successful in making love to young women."

It is supposed that Miss Williams met Theodore Durrant at the ferry and was accompanied by him to her friend's residence at 1707 Howard street. After having dinner Miss Williams started from home with this intention of meeting Durrant to get a book from the library in the church.

When Durrant and Miss Williams met, shortly after 8 o'clock, and entered the church together, they probably went to the front of the church building. To escape from his attention Miss Williams went into the library room and locked the door behind her. Durrant must have broken open the door by throwing his body against it. It is supposed by those who believe him guilty that after the crime he brushed up his clothes, straightened himself up and started for Dr. Vogel's party, so as to prove an alibi.

Even when he reached there his clothing was in disorder and some blood stains were on his hands. His cold-blooded nature is shown by the fact, as stated by Clarence Wolfe, that he went into the church again after midnight, possibly to look for his victim to see if her body had been discovered. Possibly he was actuated by some fiendish desire to gloat over his awful work.

THEORIES OF THE POLICE.

They Believe That W. H. T. Durrant Is the Murderer.

The police are satisfied that in the person of W. H. T. Durrant, the medical student, who is now under arrest at the City Prison, they have the murderer of Blanche Lamont. He was assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Emmanuel Baptist Church. He had charge of the library and was familiar with the interior of the edifice and he possessed keys to the church doors.

Blanche Lamont disappeared on Wednesday, the 3d inst. On the morning of that day before she went to the Normal School on Powell street she was seen with Durrant. At 3 o'clock that afternoon she left the Normal School. The police have found three young ladies who saw her meet a young man at that time whose description fits Durrant and board a Powell-street car with him. The young ladies are students in the school. They are Miss Edwards of San Mateo, Miss Pleasant and Miss Lanigan of this city.

The rules of the institution forbid the students accepting male escort to and from the building, and as soon as Miss Lamont was reported missing these girls reported to Superintendent Yoder the incident of the meeting mentioned. They will be asked to-day to identify Durrant if they can.

That night Blanche Lamont did not reach home for supper. The police think that the couple went directly from the school to the church on Bartlett street, and that Durrant persuaded the girl to enter the church on some pretext—perhaps to get a book from the new library. They believe that in the little room where Miss Williams died Durrant choked Miss Lamont to death, accomplishing a double crime, and that subsequently he carried the dead body to the morgue.

The officers think that after the body of Blanche Lamont had been in the belfry for some time Durrant became alarmed and decided to make some other disposition of it. They believe he tried to reach the tower, and, finding the door had been locked in the meantime, tried to force it or pry it open, but without success. They argue this from the condition of the door. The knob had been broken off the woodwork is badly marred where a "jimmy" had been used, and the bolt of the lock had been so bent that it could not be shot back by the proper key. Janitor Sedeman says that these things have been done since last Sunday when he locked the door.

WHAT HEDMARK SAYS.

Lights in the Church the Night Blanche Lamont Disappeared.

Charles L. Hedmark is a wood and coal dealer, whose place of business is at 1052 Valencia street. He resides at No. 1129 1/2 on the same thoroughfare, and from the rear windows of his home the church on Bartlett street is plainly visible. His story is as follows:

"On Wednesday evening, April 3, at 7 o'clock, I was looking out of my back windows when I noticed a light in the church on Bartlett street. It was a flickering light, and appeared as if one were carrying a candle or a wax taper. It showed near the bottom of the big stained-glass window, which reaches nearly to the floor of the gallery, which one must traverse to reach the tower from the lower floor."

By the faint light I could distinguish the form of a man, who was in a little way and then stooped down, and repeated this till he had passed way across the window. The light then disappeared entirely for quite a time and then reappeared.

"The occurrence did not appear strange to me then. I remarked to my wife at the time that men must be working late in the church. I thought no more about it till it was recalled to my mind by my wife this morning, after the discovery of the body. I believe now, however, that what I saw was Durrant carrying or dragging the body of the murdered Blanche Lamont to the tower."

RESULT OF THE AUTOPSY.

Blanche Lamont's Death Was Caused by Strangulation.

The autopsy on the body of the unfortunate girl was made by Dr. J. S. Barrett. It proved conclusively that she had been murdered. The lungs were filled with blood, the cartilage of the neck and the windpipe showed signs of compression and the marks from the fingernails of two hands were plainly to be seen in the neck.

THE VERDICT OF THE SURGEON.

The verdict of the surgeon was "asphyxiation caused by strangulation."

Miss Lamont was, according to Dr. Barrett, 5 feet 8 inches high and when alive weighed at least 150 pounds. The Morgue officials are positive that she was not murdered in the belfry, as there was not the slightest trace of a struggle. They are equally positive that no man single-handed could carry her up the narrow winding stairs. It was all that Deputies Hallett and McCormick could do to carry the body down in a sheet, and from that they argue that it would be next to impossible for a man to carry her from the library to the belfry. Hallett insists that there is another man in the case and that he assisted in carrying Miss Lamont into the tower.

C. G. Noble, at whose house Miss Lamont lived, called at the Morgue last night and wanted to secure the body. He was told that it could not be given up until after the autopsy, and then he left an order for it to be delivered to the Golden Gate undertaking parlors. The remains will be put in a leaden casket and sent to her relatives in Montana.

The father of Miss Williams also called on the Coroner and demanded the body of his daughter.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND HOTEL.

J. McLaughlin, Stockton; J. Lodge, Sacramento; J. H. Roberts, Stockton; S. L. Hancock, Modesto; J. F. Cowan, Montana; Dr. Ruggles, Stockton; A. Jackson, Sacramento; C. L. Bingham, Chicago; J. Green, Mayfield; S. Abrams, Hartford; J. W. Slater, Oakland; J. W. Knox & W. Merced; F. Clark, Cal.; Dr. C. R. East, Ventura; J. D. Dier, Oshkosh; O. F. Giffen & W. Merced; F. Hickman, Sacramento; J. French & W. S. Haeffel; S. P. Burras, Cal.; C. B. Wainwright, Colusa; A. H. Wright, Stockton; J. W. Boyd & W. Sacto; W. H. Tennill, Oakland; W. D. McKenzie, Monteville; R. Cassidy, Petaluma; R. H. Ashby, Roseville; G. D. Cummings, Dunsmuir; J. Phillips & W. Napa; F. Fisher, Redding; S. A. Heggie, Sonoma; M. Dinkelspiel, Suisun; Miss F. Heggie, Sonoma; T. Flint & W. San Juan; A. J. Gardner, Sacto; Mrs. F. Dwyer, N. Y.; J. M. France, Cal.; Miss J. E. Dwyer, Cal.; Mrs. E. B. Price, Oroville; E. A. Middleton & W. Ala; J. Myers, Fresno; E. J. Lick.

PALACE HOTEL.

J. N. Burk, San Jose; H. Harris, Chicago; H. F. Williams, St. Louis; H. C. Houston, Pa.; A. Wedi, N. Y.; H. Wykes, N. Y.; E. A. Schoyer, Chicago; Mrs. L. M. Caldwell, Ill.; L. G. Kaufman, Mich.; E. N. Hredling, Mich.; J. Allen, London; C. P. Wilson, Bakersfield; J. J. Clark, Los Angeles; A. C. Blumharg, w. Cal.; F. Parker, Mich.; S. H. Pearce, Mont.; O. D. Taylor, The Dalles; A. Mannheimer, N. Y.; R. Crane & W. Chicago; Miss Crane, Chicago; J. T. Rader, Fremont; E. J. Lick.

LICK.

Capt. F. W. Jordan, Brkly; J. O'Brien, Yaguina, Or; J. Rusa, Eureka; E. B. Dunn, New York; A. L. Laidit & W. Stockton; H. Clanton, Boston; C. Brooks, Boston; A. C. Irwin & W. Marysville; F. Walsh & W. Los Angeles; R. Gracey, Merced; F. H. Lyons, Sacramento; W. J. Husey, Palo Alto; J. W. Fuller, Auburn; L. T. Hatfield, Sacramento; A. Howell, Modesto; W. M. Bazzes Jr., Los Gatos; W. E. Nye, Heidelberg; C. W. Lenhart, Fresno; G. Gardner, N. Y.; H. W. Wheeler, Chicago; S. St. John, Mare Island; W. M. Atkinson, Mont.; S. Blum, Butte City; W. O. Watson, Santa Clara; E. R. Scott, Tacoma; F. H. Vanover; G. B. Walsher, Los Ang.; J. Graves, Quirivisno; J. F. Wieland, San Jose; C. P. Anderson & S. Ross; W. F. Herlihy, San Mateo; W. G. Tribley, San Mateo; W. M. Stewart, San Mateo; Mrs. J. S. Chase, Buffalo; E. J. Lick.

BALDWIN HOTEL.

H. Ziegler, London; C. W. Lenhart, Fresno; G. Gardner, N. Y.; H. W. Wheeler, Chicago; S. St. John, Mare Island; W. M. Atkinson, Mont.; S. Blum, Butte City; W. O. Watson, Santa Clara; E. R. Scott, Tacoma; F. H. Vanover; G. B. Walsher, Los Ang.; J. Graves, Quirivisno; J. F. Wieland, San Jose; C. P. Anderson & S. Ross; W. F. Herlihy, San Mateo; W. G. Tribley, San Mateo; W. M. Stewart, San Mateo; Mrs. J. S. Chase, Buffalo; E. J. Lick.

Yale's

La Freckla.

Death to Freckles.

Mme. M. Yale was recently asked the question "which of her discoveries she considered the most wonderful."

Her reply was as follows: La Freckla, because it unmasked my own face from a filthy mass of freckles and gave me the beautiful rose leaf complexion which you see and which has been admired by the people of every nation. Before I discovered La Freckla I was a freckled face individual, disgusted with my own appearance. To-day I am the envy of every woman who looks at my skin.

La Freckla will remove any case of freckles in existence and leave the skin as transparent as crystal. One or two applications remove tan and sunburn. It takes from three to nine days to destroy every trace of freckles. It is the only remedy known to the world that does this. Now is the time to use La Freckla, as it strengthens the skin, removes and prevents freckles and sunburn. \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists or

MME. M. YALE, Temple of Beauty, 146 State st., Chicago.

REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, are supplying the dealers of the Pacific Coast with all of my remedies.

Infant Health

SENT FREE

It is a matter of vast importance to mothers. The manufacturers of the GAIL BORDEN issue a pamphlet, entitled "INFANT HEALTH," which should be in every home. Address, NEW YORK: CONDENSED MILK CO., 71 Hudson Street, New York.

924-930 Market Street.

BALDWIN HOTEL BLOCK.

TO-DAY!

Do not "come early."

Give others a chance.

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LATEST OAKLAND NEWS.

Financial Difficulties of the Exclusive Athenian Club.

IT MIGHT BE DISBANDED.

The Police Find No Trace of Reed's Assaultants—Rosborough's Benefit.

The Athenian Club, Oakland's exclusive gentlemen's social organization, is in a bad financial way. Unless some of its wealthy members come forward with subscriptions and pay off the indebtedness, or money is raised by some other method, the elegant apartments where the club meets will be abandoned to the city.

Whether or not the club should sell its belongings and go out of existence was seriously debated at a meeting held on Saturday night last, and while several schemes for putting new life into the club were propounded by the members present, the outlook was by all acknowledged to be dubious.

The matter first came up when W. W. Foote, who was, up to the last election, president of the club, introduced the incoming officers.

In his farewell speech he stated that the club was heavily in debt, that the membership was falling off, and that unless some means were devised to get in new members or raise funds by other means, the club would be abandoned to the city.

He stated that the club was in debt to an Oakland bank to the extent of \$3000, which would soon fall due, and that this must be met at all hazards.

A member suggested that the numerous bedrooms which had been so elegantly fitted up at the time the club had moved into the present quarters at 473 Fourteenth street had not paid the city much money, and asked if the furniture and fittings of these apartments would not go far toward paying the pressing claims against the club. Others opposed such a measure on the ground that the club could not afford to go into the second-hand furniture business.

Another prominent member thought that if the lease of the present quarters was sold and the superfluous fittings disposed of, the club could get along very nicely in cheaper quarters, and that expenses might be materially reduced by discharging some of the colored waiters and other help who now hardly have enough work to keep them busy.

Mr. Foote then stated that for one he did not propose to sell the club, go under. He said that he was willing to go down into his pocket and put up his proportion of the indebtedness if others would do the same. He knew that times were hard, and that in addition to losing members many of those who were left were far behind with their dues.

In his opinion, however, there were means by which the few thousands necessary to put the club on its feet could be raised. One plan which suggested itself was to bond the indebtedness and let some of the members who were willing to carry the shortage until such a time as an increased membership should bring in enough money to pay it off.

Another plan he had in mind was to assess each member \$20 and make them payable any time within six months. If the 134 active members now remaining on the books would each put up this amount the difficulty would be removed.

Mr. Foote then stated that he was in order to facilitate the gaining of new members a resolution was introduced suspending the membership committee, the duties of which are to inquire into the eligibility of those proposed for membership, and have all names voted upon at the first meeting of the club after they are proposed.

The Athenian Club is composed of the prominent business and professional men of Oakland, none of whom will talk of its present difficulties.

Rosborough's Benefit.

Alexander Rosborough's benefit at the Macdonough Theater on the evening of the 24th inst. promises to be a success financially and artistically. The program on the bill includes the following:

Acme quartet—Harry Richards, William McDonald, Charles Hart, A. C. Clift; Reliance Glee Club; University Glee Club; Boulevard Minstrel Troupe of Alameda; Grand Old Time Minstrel Troupe of Alameda; Summer Loop, Ed Jackson, Walter Goggin, Harry Sheldon and a soprano chorus of boys; club-swinging, Harry Quinn; coconut dance, Messrs. S. S. Sweeney, Gregory, Patterson, Davenport, Dean, McGee and Pierce of the University of California; "Banjo Sam," Baldwin and William Durant; comic posing, Messrs. Healy and Miller; "Queer Sayings," Harry Sloper and Harry Brown; stomp speech, E. Myron Wolf of the University of California.

Lester Herrick will act as interlocutor of the minstrel performance.

The Police at Sea.

The police were completely at sea yesterday regarding the identity of the assailants of George Reed, the Twenty-third avenue horse trader who was so badly beaten on Seventh and Washington streets on Saturday night.

Dr. Blood, who attended Reed, says that the blow must have been a powerful one, as the scalp was laid open for two or three inches and several stitches were necessary to bring the ragged edges of the wound together. He thinks the blow was struck with a heavy iron bar or a piece of stone tied in a handkerchief. Reed was taken home by his friends yesterday in a very weak state, and it is feared that the wound may result seriously.

The Macdonough.

The Macdonough Theater will remain closed during the present week, but attractions will follow that period in rapid succession.

On Monday, April 22, the Whitney Opera Company will present "The Bathing Girl" for one night. During the following week, beginning Monday evening, "The Girl I Left Behind Me" will be played three evenings and a Wednesday matinee.

War Among the Veterinarians.

War has been declared among the veterinarians over the appointment of a meat and milk inspector for the city of Oakland. The California State Veterinary Medical Association, headed by Dr. Thomas Carpenter, was likely to receive the support of the Board of Health, addressed the following resolutions, signed by President C. B. Davis and Secretary R. A. Archibald, to that body at its last meeting:

WHEREAS, The said Thomas Carpenter is at the present time endeavoring to gain the position of meat and milk inspector of the Board of Health of the city of Oakland; therefore be it Resolved, That we, the members of the California State Veterinary Association do hereby Thomas Carpenter to the position of meat and milk inspector in the city of Oakland, and at the same time be it declared that the interests of the veterinary profession throughout the State of California.

Killed at San Leandro.

One of the cars of the Oakland, San Leandro and Hayward electric line ran over and killed a man just outside the town limits of San Leandro at 11 o'clock last evening. The car was going toward Oakland at a high rate of speed, and just as it rounded a curve the motorman was

horrified to see a man lying across the track. He put on the brake with all his strength, but the momentum of the car could not be stopped in time and ran over the recumbent figure. The man was dead when picked up and was brought into Elmhurst and the Coroner notified. The deceased was about 40 years of age, and was well dressed. His pockets contained no papers of any kind to show his identity, the only article found being a silver watch.

Gill Will Probably Die.

J. H. Gill, the San Pablo saloon-keeper, who was struck by the east-bound overland at Stege station, on Saturday evening, was removed from the Receiving Hospital yesterday. He is still unconscious from the concussion of the brain, and little hopes are entertained of his recovery. The train which struck him did not stop to ascertain the extent of his injuries.

Brevities.

The church-going portion of the community turned out in full force yesterday on account of the beautiful weather and the attractive Easter programmes at the various churches.

The silver statue of Ada Rehan, which attracted so much attention at the World's Fair, will be on free exhibition at the Luce House, Twelfth and Washington streets, beginning to-day.

The engagement of Arthur R. Wilson, City Engineer, and Miss Alice J. Cullen of East Oakland is announced.

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READY FOR THE FIGHT.

Pacific Coast Heirs of Aneke Jans Are Now in Earnest.

ALL CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

It Is Rumored That They Will Secure Ex-Attorney-General Hart.

Thursday night last there met at 320 Post street some forty people, nearly all of whom are closely identified with San Francisco's social and business interests. This representative body of ladies and gentlemen are descendants of Aneke Jans, the object of the meeting being to perfect a permanent organization and agree upon some plan of action beneficial to all. In the past, individuals have attempted to fight the rich Trinity corporation and in every instance have met with defeat.

The Pacific Coast heirs now realize that the only way to gain what they consider their birthright is to make a common war on the parties now in possession of the disputed property, and to do it in a systematic, business-like way.

At the First Presbyterian Church special Easter music was rendered by the choir in the morning. In the evening an Easter praise-service was held by the Sunday-school, assisted by the church choir and orchestra. Besides Easter choruses by the school there were special Easter anthems by the choir, and the following numbers by members of the Sunday-school: Song, primary class; recitation, Alice Ward; duet, Misses Cora Packard and Ruth Sheldon; recitation and song, Chinese from the Chinese Mission; and recitation by the Misses Violet Forsyth and Rita Brown.

An elaborate Easter service was held at the Park-street Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Dr. F. D. Boyard preached at the morning service on "The Resurrection of Light." In the evening there was revenue, and as part of the Easter music by a triple quartet.

At the First Congregational Church the choir rendered the Easter Hymn by Novello and an offertory solo, "The Resurrection," at the morning service. The choir, assisted by the Pansy Class, held Easter services at 12:30. In the evening a choir of twenty-five voices rendered the praise service.

The Easter sunrise prayer meeting of the Young People's societies, under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Union, was held at the United Presbyterian Church at 7:30 o'clock. Subject: "Christ's Yoke."

Dr. E. Lorentz, who resides at 3231 Encinal avenue, and who recently was driven from his wife on the grounds of cruelty and desertion, has petitioned the Superior Court to change his name from Lorentz to De Corval. The name De Corval is the family name of his mother, an honorable French name, and his mother and uncle are desirous of having it perpetuated. Inasmuch as no one is in a position to object the petitioner is anxious to comply with the wishes of his mother and uncle, who are the only living relatives.

A. O. U. W. Annual Session.

The third annual session of the ladies' department of the A. O. U. W. will convene in Oakland on the 19th inst. Mrs. C. H. Weyer is the representative to the Grand Lodge from Alameda, and Mesdames Hunter, Schaefer and Orr the committee on reception. In the evening a grand reception will be tendered visiting delegates in the California jurisdiction.

Judgment for Dental Services.

A coincident in the case of Dr. A. H. Morley against J. E. East for a bill for dental services, Saturday, was that the attorneys arrayed against each other were the president and vice-president of the Good Government Club, Colonel George Babcock and Green Majors. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff.

BERKELEY.

Evangelist Henry Varley, recently from Melbourne, who has been holding a series of revival meetings in Oakland for the past two weeks, preached the first of a series of special services at the Trinity Methodist Church yesterday morning. The large church was crowded to the doors to listen to his discourse on the "Death, Burial and Resurrection of Christ." At 6:40 o'clock in the evening the evangelist, assisted by Rev. Dr. Bentley, pastor of the Methodist church, and others, held a street meeting, after which services were conducted at the Methodist church.

Planning on Tuesday a series of revival meetings will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Varley, continuing for eight days. The first service will be held in the Presbyterian church at 3 p. m., the evening services to be held at the Methodist church. On next Sunday afternoon he will deliver a lecture to men only in Siles Hall.

Notes.

The sophomores are considerably worried to know which way to turn in regard to securing suitable lights for their hall next Friday evening, the occasion of their party, as President Kellogg has ordered that nothing be done in relation to placing electric wires in the gymnasium. This order is no doubt due to the fact that the considerable amount of the disbursements was occasioned by the breaking of the wires and the consequent extinguishing of the lights at the freshmen glee last November. Lamps and streetcar reflectors will probably be substituted in the place of electricity.

The manager and captain of the College Athletic team are getting encouraged over the success of the Berkeley team at the field day on Saturday and are much more sanguine for a successful trip East, the team in consequence of their success in defeating Stanford.

The '96 Blue and Gold was to be out on the day set for the intercollegiate games, but on account of the illness of the editor-in-chief it has been delayed and will appear next Friday. The class of '96 are preparing to celebrate its appearance with a spectacular procession and farce.

It has been decided by the alumni association to hold a banquet at the Palace Hotel on the 27th inst. in honor of the bill recently passed by the Legislature appropriating \$250,000 for the erection of a building for the use of the affiliated colleges in San Francisco.

A New Value for the Horse.

The countenance of the American horse, of late charged with gloom and humility by the price of the market, which has been rated, may not be brighter again as a new demand has arisen for his skin, in Germany, for purposes of sausage, and his market value has doubled within a comparatively short period. It is notable that while that country continually makes objection to our cattle on the hoof and otherwise, it makes no obstacle whatever to the admission of our horses in any of their various ante or post mortem forms of export.—New York Times.

Engagement of Mr. Beeler.

To-day C. R. Beeler becomes manager of Dennett's coffeehouse on Market street, near Fourth. He comes to this city well recommended, having had charge of the dining-rooms of several of the first-class hotels of the United States. Until recently he was employed by the Esmond Hotel of Portland, Or., and he holds splendid credentials from the Hotel Brunswick, Tenth and Broadway, New York, and the Union Hotel at Pueblo, Colo. He will undoubtedly prove a valuable man to Mr. Dennett, who has established an enviable reputation.

ment was one Joseph Kip, a lieutenant of the foot guards. The seal in the upper left-hand corner is that of the State of New York, though a lapse of 226 years almost entirely obliterated the distinguishing features.

The present owner of this fascinating old document is a direct descendant of Hendrick Kyp, who came to the new world in 1635. After being in America for some years the surname was anglicized to Kip. Major Kip is still in possession of a brick used in building what was known as Kips Bay Farmhouse, standing until twenty years ago on Second avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, New York.

RACING TO-DAY.

An Unusually Attractive Card Offered Race-Goers.

Following are the entries on the card of running events offered race-goers to-day at the Bay District track:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, non-wallop, selling—Seamstress 95, Inkerman 106, Prince Devine 104, Zanzago 103, Mantell 109, En Hach 99, Queen of the South 99, Claudius 109, Adelante 95, Prince Idle 100, Bravura 90, Sai Calvert 93, Joe Frank 97, Mowitza 98, Connaught 100.

Second race, nine-sixteenths of a mile, two-year-olds, selling—Britannia 94, Little Fish 94, Walter J. 103, Extract 94, Her Majesty 103, Elise 94, Suffrage 97, Gypsett 100.

Third race, one mile, selling—Thornhill 107, Polaski 94, Rear Guard 99, Del Norte 101, McLight 101, Broadhead 94, Roma 97, Don Fulano 104.

Fourth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Sweet Alice 103, Fly 102, Sooladain 91, Roadrunner 108, Gold Dust 106, Catalague 94, Charmer 99, Wey 104.

Fifth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Melanie 109, Banjo 108, Tillsie 110, Tobey 97, Seaspray 93, Empress of Norfolk 104, Joe Cotton 109.

Sixth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Sweet Alice 103, Fly 102, Sooladain 91, Roadrunner 108, Gold Dust 106, Catalague 94, Charmer 99, Wey 104.

Seventh race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Melanie 109, Banjo 108, Tillsie 110, Tobey 97, Seaspray 93, Empress of Norfolk 104, Joe Cotton 109.

Eighth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Sweet Alice 103, Fly 102, Sooladain 91, Roadrunner 108, Gold Dust 106, Catalague 94, Charmer 99, Wey 104.

Ninth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Melanie 109, Banjo 108, Tillsie 110, Tobey 97, Seaspray 93, Empress of Norfolk 104, Joe Cotton 109.

Tenth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Sweet Alice 103, Fly 102, Sooladain 91, Roadrunner 108, Gold Dust 106, Catalague 94, Charmer 99, Wey 104.

Eleventh race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Melanie 109, Banjo 108, Tillsie 110, Tobey 97, Seaspray 93, Empress of Norfolk 104, Joe Cotton 109.

Twelfth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Sweet Alice 103, Fly 102, Sooladain 91, Roadrunner 108, Gold Dust 106, Catalague 94, Charmer 99, Wey 104.

Thirteenth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Melanie 109, Banjo 108, Tillsie 110, Tobey 97, Seaspray 93, Empress of Norfolk 104, Joe Cotton 109.

Fourteenth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Sweet Alice 103, Fly 102, Sooladain 91, Roadrunner 108, Gold Dust 106, Catalague 94, Charmer 99, Wey 104.

Fifteenth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Melanie 109, Banjo 108, Tillsie 110, Tobey 97, Seaspray 93, Empress of Norfolk 104, Joe Cotton 109.

Sixteenth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Sweet Alice 103, Fly 102, Sooladain 91, Roadrunner 108, Gold Dust 106, Catalague 94, Charmer 99, Wey 104.

Seventeenth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Melanie 109, Banjo 108, Tillsie 110, Tobey 97, Seaspray 93, Empress of Norfolk 104, Joe Cotton 109.

Eighteenth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Sweet Alice 103, Fly 102, Sooladain 91, Roadrunner 108, Gold Dust 106, Catalague 94, Charmer 99, Wey 104.

Nineteenth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Melanie 109, Banjo 108, Tillsie 110, Tobey 97, Seaspray 93, Empress of Norfolk 104, Joe Cotton 109.

Twentieth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Sweet Alice 103, Fly 102, Sooladain 91, Roadrunner 108, Gold Dust 106, Catalague 94, Charmer 99, Wey 104.

Twenty-first race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Melanie 109, Banjo 108, Tillsie 110, Tobey 97, Seaspray 93, Empress of Norfolk 104, Joe Cotton 109.

Twenty-second race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Sweet Alice 103, Fly 102, Sooladain 91, Roadrunner 108, Gold Dust 106, Catalague 94, Charmer 99, Wey 104.

Twenty-third race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Melanie 109, Banjo 108, Tillsie 110, Tobey 97, Seaspray 93, Empress of Norfolk 104, Joe Cotton 109.

Twenty-fourth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Sweet Alice 103, Fly 102, Sooladain 91, Roadrunner 108, Gold Dust 106, Catalague 94, Charmer 99, Wey 104.

Twenty-fifth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Melanie 109, Banjo 108, Tillsie 110, Tobey 97, Seaspray 93, Empress of Norfolk 104, Joe Cotton 109.

Twenty-sixth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Sweet Alice 103, Fly 102, Sooladain 91, Roadrunner 108, Gold Dust 106, Catalague 94, Charmer 99, Wey 104.

Twenty-seventh race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Melanie 109, Banjo 108, Tillsie 110, Tobey 97, Seaspray 93, Empress of Norfolk 104, Joe Cotton 109.

Twenty-eighth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Sweet Alice 103, Fly 102, Sooladain 91, Roadrunner 108, Gold Dust 106, Catalague 94, Charmer 99, Wey 104.

Twenty-ninth race, about three-quarters of a mile, selling—Melanie 109, Banjo 108, Tillsie 110, Tobey 97, Seaspray 93, Empress of Norfolk 104, Joe Cotton 109.

A SEASON OF WEDDINGS.

The Engagement of Duncan B. Hayne and Miss Agnes Howard.

McALLISTER-DEXTER WEDDING.

The Scott Charity Fete—Preparations at the Summer Resorts.

One of the most prominent weddings to be celebrated this week is that of Miss Alice Dexter and Mr. Elliott McAllister. The ceremony will take place to-morrow at St. Luke's Church. After the ceremony the bride's mother will give a reception at her residence in Pacific avenue. Bishop Nichols will read the service, assisted by Rev. R. C. Foute. Miss Jennie Cheesman, Miss Sallie Maynard, Miss Evelyn Carolan and Miss Eva McAllister will be the bridesmaids and Hall McAllister will be the best man. The ushers will be William Carrigan, Tom Berry, A. B. Williamson, Donald J. Campbell, S. H. Boardman and C. C. V. Reeve.

The engagement of Miss Agnes Howard to Mr. Duncan Hayne is announced. Miss Howard is a daughter of the late George Howard of San Mateo.

The wedding of Mr. John T. Minson and Miss Isabel Bornemann, daughter of Mrs. Julie L. Bornemann, will be quietly solemnized Tuesday, April 23.

The engagement is announced of Miss May Borland, daughter of Mrs. M. Borland, to Mr. John B. Skinner, both of this city.

The entertainment for the benefit of the Armistice Orphanage Asylum at Mrs. Henry T. Scott's house, at the corner of Clay and Laguna streets, on Wednesday and Thursday will be a brilliant affair.

The tea and musicale to be given for the benefit of the San Francisco Girls' Union on Thursday afternoon from 3 to 10 p. m., at 929 Pine street, promises to be quite an event in society. The programme, under the direction of R. A. Luchesi, offers many attractions. Among those who will take part are: L. von der Mehlen, the cellist who lately arrived from Leipzig; Miss Marie Ireland, Mme. Sylvain Solomon, Miss Ella McCloskey, Mr. B. Mollenhauer, Miss L. Musto, Miss S. Wafer, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Brandt, Mrs. W. Sweet, Miss Godchaux, Miss Holm, Miss G. Cape, Mr. Frank Coffin and Mme. Emilia Tojetti, who have kindly volunteered their services.

The Epworth League of the Simpson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church will give a social for the benefit of the mercy and help department on Friday evening.

Templar Rebekah Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., will hold an open meeting and social ball on the 6th of May at Memorial Hall, Odd Fellows' building.

A social was given by Gettysburg Circle No. 11, Ladies of the G. A. K., Department of California, at Social Hall, Alcazar building, Monday evening. There was a large attendance of friends, including many from Seven Pines Circle No. 3. Dancing formed the chief feature of the entertainment, with the following musical programme: Piano solo, Miss Irene Dexter; song, Miss Pettit; song and banjo solo, Lulu Fleming; song, Mrs. Newman; accordion solo, Professor Wolf; vocal duet, Mr. Lyman and Mr. Isaac. The success of the evening was due to Mrs. Charles Greenhaw who was assisted by Mrs. Sutherland and Mrs. Collins.

An entertainment and social will be given by Borromean Council No. 129, Young Men's Institute, on Friday evening, April 23, at Mission Opera hall.

The ideals will give their first party at Union-square Hall on Thursday evening, April 25.

The summer resorts all over the State are preparing for what they expect to be the busiest season they have ever had.

Good fishing is reported at Highland along Pacific Creek. The Highland Springs Hotel opens for the summer with a grand ball on the 6th of May which promises to be a brilliant affair.

C. C. Humbert will have charge of the stage line running to Yosemite, which is noted for its beautiful scenery.

Among those who have three daughters will be again the popular host and hostesses at the Geysers.

John F. Mulgrew, ex-Sheriff of Sonoma, will take charge of Skaggs Springs.

Frank Berryhill will have charge of the run from Ukiah to John Day's resort, which is becoming a popular place for trout-fishing on the El River.

Mr. Connor, lessee of the Saratoga Springs, is in the city and stopping at the Grand for a few days.

The management of the Riverside resort has given the place a thorough overhauling and it is now ready for the reception of guests.

Among those registered at Paso Robles are: Mr. and Mrs. Joe Nolan and Miss S. Nolan, Alex. McCord, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wetzel and ward, Miss Piper, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. Winship, J. B. Peaks, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ott, Miss Steininger, Mrs. and Miss Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Roos, Mr. and Mrs. Leek and son, Dr. Barger, Mr. McAfee, Miss Nichols, R. H. Flint, Mrs. G. W. Bowers, Mrs. E. C. Smith, Miss Grace Smith, J. W. Sperry and P. Liebes.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Haviland will spend the summer at Paso Robles.

Mrs. E. Avery McCarthy and her sister, Miss W. McCarthy, are guests at the Hotel Arlington, Santa Barbara.

Dr. and Mrs. D. L. Steele have moved from McAllister street to 622 Oak, where they will receive every second Tuesday in the month.

Mrs. A. J. Smith and daughters have returned from Chicago and are at the Baldwin.

Miss Keep's health has improved very much since the visit to Highland Springs. Miss Clara Keogh of 2512 Clay street will leave on Wednesday for a visit to relatives in Chicago.

WITH RIFLE AND PISTOL.

What the Marksmen Accomplished Yesterday, at Shell Mound.

Lovers of rifle-shooting kept the marksmen busy at the Shell Mound ranges yesterday. It was really an off day.

Battery D of the Second Artillery regiment held a practice shoot at the 200-yard range which was above the average and resulted as follows:

C. L. Boone 43, G. Mannel 40, P. Badt 39, S. Rosenwald 36, Mr. Doshier 27, P. Seitz 27, F. Schwartz 40.

The Independent Rifles shot at 200 yards and the result was as follows:

H. Slonde 39, C. Gindeker 35, W. Flenken 8, John Slonde Jr. 18, E. Helmeke 40, H. Beversen 31, Charles Lipert 13.

The Columbia Pistol Club did some first-class work in their monthly medal shoot. The scores are as follows:

A. Gehret 81, Dr. Rogers 79.

50 points, military rifle, Ed Hovey 46, Charles Perry 43, Umlich 40, J. E. Gorman 39, Champion class, D. McLaughlin 82, A. Page 73, F. O. Young 78.

First class, Pistol Boer 75, Charles Perry 71. Second class, A. Kennedy 69, J. E. Gorman 68, A. Fitz 68, H. Thompson 66, George Obermiller 64, E. Foster 63, George Mannel 61, F. Dennis 61, E. Jackson 56, W. Umlich 40.

LIBERTY CYCLING CLUB.

Its Initial Five-Mile Run From Fruitvale to San Leandro.

The Cyclers Found a Very Rough Road, and That Accounts for Poor Time Made.

The Liberty Cycling Club held its initial five-mile handicap road



CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
DAILY CALL—\$6 per year by mail; by carrier, 15c per week.
SUNDAY CALL—\$1.00 per year.
WEEKLY CALL—\$1.00 per year.
The Eastern office of the SAN FRANCISCO CALL (Daily and Weekly), Pacific States Advertising Bureau, Rhineland building, Rose and Pine streets, New York.

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1895

This week for the fiestas.
There are frolics to the front.
The excursion is the thing to get on to.
The language of flowers means business this week.
Business and merry-making form a good combination.
The city will be proudly pointed to as typical of California.
From the way the elections are going the Republic is a Nation of Republicans.

Economy without industry is as becoming as a diamond stud in a beggar's shirt.
It won't be long before California festivals will be celebrated all around the world.
If you do not know which one of the fiestas will be best you had better see them all.

No visitor can doubt the true glory of our climate when he sees the beauty of the floral fests.
Ten chances to one the Queen of Beauty won't be any lovelier than the Maids of Honor.

You have never done enough for San Francisco as long as there is anything else that you can do.

There are hardly ten men in the country who know whether Cleveland is fishing or writing a message, and they don't care.

Demoralized Democracy is in doubt whether to nominate Cleveland for a third term or hunt up a candidate in the far South.

The Half-million Club excursion, which leaves this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon, is a pledge of harmony and a promise of prosperity.

If public sentiment in favor of free silver coinage continues to increase as rapidly as in the past year there won't be any fight over it in 1896.

Sufficient money has been practically pledged to build the valley road from Stockton to Bakersfield, but as much more is needed to build it from Stockton to the bay.

An enterprising Texan announces that he will show the world his State can grow as good olives as California, but by and by a big blizzard will come along and stop his little blow.

It is noted as an evidence of the conservative way in which Delmonico's establishment in New York is conducted that it was not until last week a telephone was put into the building.

It did not need the spoken assurance of the California Press Association to the Half-million Club to prove that it will do all in its power to forward the club's efforts to build up the State.

The failure of a bank at Fresno, instead of discouraging the people there, has only made them realize all the more the necessity for prompt work to make prosperity so generous as to render failures impossible.

Cleveland's attempt to head off the proposed convention of Illinois Democrats to consider the money question can be best pictured by imagining a barnyard goose trying to block the way of a perplexed donkey.

The great advance in the price of oil reminds us that California's possible resources in this commodity offer the most inviting opportunity that we have for securing large private fortunes by the use of a little enterprise.

Every attempt of England to interfere with a Central American State increases public sentiment in favor of the immediate construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and to that extent John Bull's bluster may be said to yield good results.

The San Jose School Department is worried because California-born Chinese children are demanding admission to the public schools, and it realizes that if it lets them alone they will not go home with their pigtail hanging behind them.

The ancient handiwork of men excepted, California has more strange and beautiful things than the whole of Europe for travelers to enjoy, and hence there should be the most earnest effort to secure some of the American money that Europe receives.

Those wealthy Californians who are waiting patiently for enterprising Eastern men to come and develop the resources of the State and thus add to the wealth of the inactive residents, are by their negligence furnishing the best possible reason for Eastern men to keep away.

While it is true that the wonderful prosperity of Southern California was the creation of enterprising men from the East, some of the public-spirited men of San Francisco are showing that Californians themselves are capable of accomplishing wonders when they set about the task.

Every resident of the interior who visits the Half-million Club to thank it for its splendid efforts in behalf of the State could show a practical interest by subscribing to shares in the valley road and signing the CALL's pledge to ship by that line.

As there seems to be much mystery about the surveying parties which are working so industriously in the San Joaquin Valley ahead of the People's road surveyors, supposedly for the purpose of trying to shut it out, we suggest that they are possibly the spirits of departed hopes.

James E. Keeler, director of the Allegheny Observatory, one of the brilliant young astronomers whose work in making the Lick Observatory famous, is well remembered in California, has announced his discovery that the rings of Saturn are composed of numerous satellites. This is not so remarkable as his further discovery that these satellites, as his spectroscopic examinations have proved, travel at different rates of speed. The discovery is as important as that of the fifth satellite of Mars.

THE FIESTA EXCURSION.

The excursion which, under the management of the Half-million Club, leaves San Francisco this afternoon to attend the fiestas ought to be not only large in numbers, but of a character thoroughly representative of the best elements of the City. It is something more than a pleasure excursion. Manifesting as it does the first notable act of co-operation between San Francisco and the southern cities in the general interests of California, it is in some respects a celebration of the beginning of the new era. It goes southward to illustrate that new, united and progressive California of which the Half-million Club is so devoted a champion. There is more than a holiday pleasure to be found on an occasion of this kind. There is something of patriotism in it.

The patriotic significance of the movement will not be overlooked in any of the many cities the excursion will visit. The tour will be everywhere regarded as an evidence of the coming of the new order of things. It will be looked upon as an assurance that San Francisco at last has begun to take an interest in everything that concerns California, and that her people are now prepared to give not only a hearty sympathy but an active aid to every enterprise, from a floral fair to a new railroad, that may be undertaken anywhere on the Pacific Coast. This being the aspect in which the excursion will be regarded it goes without saying that a most cordial and approving welcome will greet the excursionists all along the route, and this tour will be one of the most joyous and inspiring ever made in the State.

Of the fiestas themselves it may be said they will form the most fitting celebrations for the beginning of the new birth of California patriotism. Like that patriotism they are destined to grow into greater things with the coming years. Each succeeding season will see new towns planning festivals of this kind, and improving upon those held in the past. We are rapidly learning to enjoy our climate, we are becoming acquainted with the wholesome, happy pleasures of out-of-door life. We are drawing closer to nature's heart and beginning to appreciate the charms of a free untrammelled existence amid the delights with which our wonderful climate surrounds us. We cannot indulge this freedom at all times, of course, but we are taking longer holidays and more of them, and are making better use of them. The time will soon come, therefore, when every county in California will have its annual floral fete in the spring and when these festivals will be renowned all over the civilized world, eclipsing those of old Venice or modern Nice. For these greater things to come, the fiestas this year will make a good preparation, and all who have a chance to enjoy them may account themselves lucky.

AN INEVITABLE FATE.

The Southern Pacific Company is doing excellent service for the valley road by pushing forward its work of extending the coast line from San Luis Obispo to Santa Barbara and by shortening the peninsula entrance to San Francisco by beginning the construction of its cut-off through the Potrero and the San Bruno hills. By these two means it will save about a hundred miles in distance between Los Angeles and San Francisco, and hence will shorten its schedule time between San Francisco and New Orleans by about five hours.

This will be a great gain to the Southern Pacific, which necessarily regards its overland business as the supreme consideration. At the same time it will shoulder the whole San Joaquin Valley out of the system of transcontinental traffic. This means a great deal in divers ways. The route from Sausalito via Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo to San Francisco, besides saving about a hundred miles or five hours over the San Joaquin route, will be exceedingly picturesque and the ideal route for tourists. Instead of carrying passengers through the long stretches of the San Joaquin Valley, the new line will introduce them to a charming succession of coast, mountain, forest and valley scenery. During the summer months the heat of San Joaquin Valley is uncomfortable to travelers who are confined in railroad trains, and the new route will obviate that difficulty by transporting them through a region which is cooled by the pleasant breezes of the Pacific. Furthermore, the Southern Pacific has always labored under the disadvantage, not only of having a southern line of monotonous scenic features, but one devoid of the very valuable charm which a view of the ocean brings. The new overland route via San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara will furnish all the lacks of the present route through the San Joaquin.

It is inevitable, therefore, that the San Joaquin Valley is to be sidetracked by the Southern Pacific, and that its beautiful cities and orchards and vineyards will not be given the chance to tell their story of opportunity and wealth to the visitor who reaches these shores by the southern route. Nor will those travelers from the north or by way of the Central Pacific to San Francisco be given the opportunity on their return via the south—whether by the Southern Pacific or the Santa Fe line—to see the San Joaquin Valley; for by avoiding it they may save five hours in time to Los Angeles and be enabled to enjoy the delightful scenery of the San Luis Obispo route. In incurring the enormous expense required to construct a line from Santa Margarita to Santa Barbara through the most difficult country that the Southern Pacific ever assailed, it took into account beforehand the great advantages which this line would enjoy on the score of overland traffic.

If the residents of the San Joaquin Valley underestimate to the smallest extent the tremendous disadvantage under which they will be placed by this new arrangement they are lacking in the perception required of them to make their wonderful valley what it ought to be—the leading wealth-producing and home-making section of the State. And if they are unable to see in the advent of the valley road an almost providential means of escape from the inevitable calamity which the Southern Pacific has prepared for them, they are not deserving of the benefits which a wholesome manifestation of enterprise would secure.

Their only salvation is the valley road, and they will not deserve it unless they offer every inducement in their power to secure it. This road, and it only, will look to that visitors to California shall see what the San Joaquin Valley is and what superb inducements it offers to the makers of homes and the builders of a commonwealth.

FARM WAGES AND FREE TRADE.

Any farmer who has been induced to co-operate with the Democrats or the Populists because he sincerely believes the Republican system of protection does not benefit the farmer, will find a convincing proof of his error by reading the report of the British Board of Trade on the condition of farmers and agricultural laborers in that country under the free-trade system. According to these reports the farm laborers of Great Britain are to-day receiving no higher wages than they did

when free trade was begun in 1845, while the condition of the farmer himself is much worse. Fifty years ago the wages paid for farm labor were about 11s a week, while at present in Cambridgeshire they are reported as having fallen to 11s and 10s a week (\$25 to \$20). In Essex they have fallen to 10s, and "some are receiving 9s and even 8s" (\$22.50 and \$2) a week. In Norfolk wages are 10s (\$25) a week. In Suffolk and Wiltshire 10s and 9s (\$25 and \$22.50) a week. Women's wages are generally 10d and 1s (20 to 24 cents) a day.

This is what free trade has done for the farmer and farmhand in the land whose industrial conditions are best fitted to profit by free trade. Nor does the evil effect of the system end with the depression of agriculture. As farming has become unprofitable, even with the low rate of wages paid, the land is being abandoned and the rural population seeks a home elsewhere. The more energetic and thrifty come to America, while the others drift into the cities, where they become competitors of the workmen already there, and thus tend to lower the rate of wages in the city also. As a result the British manufacturer has no farming population to buy his goods or supply him with food. He has to look more and more every year to foreign lands to find a market and obtain the necessities of life.

Thus the tendency is toward the completion of a vicious circle, which, beginning with the depression in agriculture, leads to the depression of every other industry. There is certainly nothing in the situation of the English farmer, therefore, that can entice any intelligent American farmer to favor free trade. We have had in this country a very disastrous lesson of the folly of attacking the protective system, but it has been nothing like so disastrous as that which the English farmer is now undergoing. No true American would like to see farm wages reduced to \$2.50 a week, and yet that is what they would come to if Cleveland and Wilson had their way. Fortunately any danger of further attempts in the direction of free trade is very slight at present, but none the less it is just as well to bear the subject in mind and note what free trade means for the very people who have been trying to coax us to adopt it.

PERSONAL.

Raleigh Barcar of Vacaville is at the Lick. Dr. Ruggles of Stockton is at the Grand. Jesse D. Carr of Salinas is at the Occidental. J. Otis, a sheepman of Cloverdale, is at the Russ.

Dr. C. E. Stone of Marysville is a guest at the California. W. E. Nye, a dentist of Healdsburg, is staying at the Lick.

W. H. Fennell, a mining man from Oakdale, is at the Grand. C. A. Berding, a merchant of Ferndale, is a guest at the Russ.

George Myers, a merchant of Fresno, is stopping at the Grand.

Dr. R. M. Ashby of Roseville registered yesterday at the Grand.

J. T. Hatfield, a Sacramento attorney, arrived at the Lick yesterday.

C. F. Montgomery of the Antioch Ledger is a guest at the Occidental.

James Boyce, a rancher of Ferndale, is among the guests at the Russ.

John M. Fulweiler, a prominent attorney of Auburn, is staying at the Lick.

Hervy Lindley, the well-known politician of Los Angeles, is stopping at the Palace.

Senator J. H. Seawell of Ukiah came down yesterday and put up at the California.

J. C. Buell Jr., a contractor of Arcata, came in yesterday and registered at the Lick.

Dr. R. M. Hunt of Nevada City arrived in town yesterday and is staying at the Lick.

Dr. Thomas Flint of San Juan and Mrs. Flint were among yesterday's arrivals at the Grand.

Charles B. Whiting of the Colusa Herald came into town yesterday and registered at the Grand.

Ex-Congressman James A. Louttit of Stockton and Mrs. Louttit registered at the Lick yesterday.

U. R. Grant Jr. and Mrs. Grant arrived from their home in San Diego yesterday and went to the Palace.

Sheriff Frank Morrell of Arapahoe County, Arizona, is among the guests at the Russ.

He brought up two United States prisoners who had been convicted of robbing the Postoffice at Williams and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

California ought to get better acquainted with itself.—Stockton Record.

The genesis of a bad habit was a bad thought. Too many grieve over the past, dream of the future, but never act in the present.—Santa Cruz Record.

The world is gradually, slowly through the process, emerging from its shell of barbarian practices, and sooner or later there will come an era when war will be but a dim memory of the past when men might kill indiscriminately so that rulers might gain historic fame.—Phoenix Gazette.

Alaska, which is a Territory of the United States, should have made one in fact. Its mines and fisheries yield \$16,000,000 a year, yet it has never had a topographical or geological survey and land cannot be purchased or pre-empted. The climate in many thickly populated states in Europe is more severe than in many parts of Alaska.—Baker City Democrat.

We notice that there have been important and very successful auction sales in San Francisco during the last month. That is a sign. When people begin buying land it shows that they are taking their money out of banks and stockpiles and investing it. That in turn shows a turning of the corner and the machinery of wheels of finance and commerce that is the harbinger of a fuller prosperity.—Alameda Argus.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

"How did Mrs. Lovely happen to be dropped from the Woman's Right Club?" "She spoke in praise of her husband."—Brooklyn Life.

"Do you know the count actually addresses her in public as her treasure?" "Treasure? His English is a little bit off. He meant investment."—Indianapolis Journal.

"If I should ask you to marry me," he said, smiling softly and sweetly, "would you say 'yes'?" "My dear fellow," she responded in a tone of gentle reproach, "you talk to me as if I were receiving my first proposal."—Detroit Free Press.

Kitty—Johnny, let's joggle Bridget and make her drop the dishcloth.

Johnny—What's the good o' that.

Kitty—Mamma says when she drops a dishcloth it's a sign that somebody's going to call; and I'm just hungry for company, Johnny.—Exchange.

"No," said the "emaciated" young woman, "Harold and I will not marry. The engagement is broken off." "What was the trouble?" "He does not agree with me in politics, and I am compelled to believe that his ideas about housekeeping are hopelessly crude and chaotic."—Washington Star.

Superintendent (to citizen sweeping the streets in the hot sunlight)—You'd better put up your hat, Mike; this blazing sunshine will affect your brain.

Mike—Sure, do you think I'd be sweeping the streets if I had any brains, sir?—Harper's Young People.

New Pastor—You say your late husband died suddenly?

Widow Buxom—He did, sir; he wasn't long gone!

New Pastor—No long, weary months of suffering upon a bed of sickness was his lot, then?

Widow Buxom—An.

New Pastor—What did he die of?

Widow Buxom—Struck by lightning, sir.—Boston Courier.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Edward A. Rix, the engineer who is putting up the compressed air plant for the operation of the pneumatic tubes at Fort Winfield Scott, strolled into the Palace Hotel yesterday and watched the carrying tubes come into the office from upstairs. He scratched his chin a moment, smiled and turned to a CALL reporter with:

"Some day there will be tubes all over this city and the delivery methods now in vogue, which occasion a great loss of time, will be gradually supplanted by the more rapid delivery made possible by compressed air. This, of course, will be between central stations only, as the maintenance of individual plants will be too expensive. The establishment of stations will facilitate business to an enormous extent. For instance, a package dropped in a tube with a terminal at the Palace Hotel could be sent to the Presidio in about two minutes, or, in other words, consume about as much time as one would employ in sending a telephone message, counting the 'Hello, Centra's,' and lingering for switches. There could be a central station down town somewhere among the lawyers, and papers, deeds and various



E. A. RIX CHATS ABOUT COMPRESSED AIR. (Sketches for the "Call" by Nankivell.)

documents could be sent out to the City Hall in a minute and thus facilitate legal business, which, I hear from the attorneys, is very annoying sometimes.

"There is another point worth considering. Suppose you dropped a letter in Station D, which had for its point of delivery Station B; it could be put in the tube and sent over there in a few seconds, whereas now it is taken up by the carrier, taken to the central postoffice, and probably the next day finds its destination."

"Will it ever take the place of any other motive power?"

"Most certainly it will. On all hands we hear of nothing but electricity, when, as a matter of fact, compressed air is capable of many things which electricity can never overcome. The latter power has caused air to be overlooked, but engineers and inventors are making such strides in the direction of pneumatic machinery that even the electricians are looking on in amazement."

In Paris they deliver small packages, say up to three or four pounds, twenty-five miles and aside from this they have compressed air factories where they fill cylinders with air and sell it all over the city for motive power. All you have to do is to couple it onto your pipe leading to your engine and turn on the cock. Instantly its power is in action and the exhaust, being nothing but pure air, is not only healthy, it is perfectly dry and always cold. It has the advantage of being less dangerous than steam and is portable. Consider all these things and then you will see how easy it is for a thinking engineer to pause in his electric tirades and think of something which up to within a few years ago was lost in the shuffle."

"Compressed air is used in Milwaukee for refrigerating purposes," remarked a bystander.

"Well," answered Rix, "there is a fellow in Paris who has built a refrigerator around the motor of his engine and has placed his mother-in-law there. Her body is preserved in a perfect state and his wife wants to be put back when she dies. This, however, is not an argument in favor of compressed air."

Professor Oscar R. Gleason, the horse-trainer, is staying at the Baldwin. This is his first visit to California, but he has been all over the rest of the Union and has a pretty thorough knowledge of the horseflesh of the country. He was talking last evening of the relative merits of different sections and said: "I rode through your park to-day to see what your horses were like and was wonderfully surprised. From what I have seen I believe that this is going to be the best part of the whole country for horses on account of the equability and mildness of your climate and that is what counts for more than anything else in breeding horseflesh. The pasture horses I have seen anywhere were up in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia. They are very small and have no breeding. In fact, half their stock is what you would call causers. I have seen more good horses in your park to-day than I have seen since I left New York. All the best horses always have been from the South and West, from Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska mostly. Of course they raise horses in New England and the Middle States, but they are nearly all underbred workhorses and trotters. They have not the climate for the thoroughbred. In Canada most of the horses are cold-blooded animals—that is, horses with no breeding."

Frank O'Neill of the South Coast Paper-mill at Sequoia, who is in town, in speaking of the great decrease in the output of paper in the past few years in this State, attributed it to the fact that there had been a reduction of rates in freight on the classes of paper made here, which enables Eastern manufacturers to run into the State their surplus stock and sell at low rates. Not more than half as much paper is being manufactured now as was a few years ago. The large estate in the State, the California of Stockton, has been dismantled and the machinery taken to Oregon. An interesting fact stated by Mr. O'Neill shows how the Southern Pacific makes a direct attack on California industries, and that was that the rate of freight on all classes of paper not manufactured here is much lighter than on paper of the kinds made in this State.

England's Censor of Plays.

Mr. George Alexander Redford, whose appointment as a new little while back the Examiner of Plays, in succession to the late Mr. Pigott, raised in some quarters such an outcry of grief and disappointment, is in his 44th year, says the London Graphic. He is the eldest son of Mr. George Redford, an actor and an earnest student of the stage. It is stated that his qualifications for the post rest chiefly upon his intimate knowledge of the duties, acquired during a long and close acquaintance with the late Mr. Pigott, for whom he acted for some years as assistant, and on many occasions as his deputy. The office of Examiner of Plays is worth about £300 a year. The salary itself is only £230, the larger part of the income being derived from the fees payable on new plays.

ALL ARE KIND COMMENTS.

What the Interior Press Has to Say of the New "Call."

SETTING A PACE FOR RIVALS

Its Action With Respect to Lotteries and Fakes Meets Universal Approval.

SENSIBLE AND PRACTICAL.

The CALL surprised its contemporaries a short time ago by announcing its determination to cease the publication of lottery advertisements. It did this on the good ground that lotteries are illegal, and their promotion by newspapers against the written law, which it is a newspaper's duty to uphold instead of to covertly transgress, is wrong. Now the CALL is asking the clergymen to lend a hand against the lottery, which it declares upon its masthead to be the thrift and prosperity of the masses. The tone of the CALL in such matters is always excellent. It goes at reforms in a sensible and practical way, and does not indulge in hysterical or spasmodic connection with its crusades. It is a decent, dignified and ably conducted journal, which we are sure the people of the Pacific Coast are in a mood to appreciate.

DOING A GOOD WORK.

The San Francisco CALL is doing good work to help along the proposed valley road by asking from shippers a pledge to send freight by it in preference if the rate is just as low or less than that charged by the opposition. It solicits in this work the assistance of the country press, which will doubtless be willingly and cheerfully given. There seems to be no good reason why this part of the Santa Clara Valley, so rich in products and so rapidly adding to its population, should not be included in the itinerary of the valley road, while there are very many which can be put forth why Gilroy should be an important station upon it. When it is definitely settled that Gilroy was as well as San Jose will be a station on the road, there will be an evening letter and plenty of pledges for freight as well as subscription to stock and donations of rights of way, depot sites, etc.

APPRECIATED IN HUMBOLDT.

The San Francisco CALL of a recent date expressed a determination to assist this county to gain railway connection with the outside world as soon as the valley railroad was completed. The CALL, under its new management, has shown a disposition to give Humboldt County proper recognition and has recognized our importance and geographical position. It is a relief to be counted a part of the great State of California. We were becoming weary of being placed in the position of a remote corner of Washington simply because it required a sea voyage to reach us. The action of the CALL is appreciated by our people, who are liberal.

NO PETTY JEALOUSIES.

The San Francisco CALL of last Wednesday was, as usual, a great paper, and it showed very plainly that its new editor and proprietor, Charles M. Shortridge, has very carefully removed each vestige of malice from the pages of the paper. The Examiner having published a meritorious editorial favorable to the San Joaquin Valley and San Francisco Railroad, the CALL promptly reproduced it and commented upon it. It earnestly upon his public spirit on this and other occasions. While these courteous, many actions are not common, it goes to prove that the CALL is to be a paper for all, with no petty jealousies to counteract its usefulness.

IS A GREAT PAPER.

The San Francisco CALL is speeding its way to the front and will soon take its place as the leading paper of the Pacific Coast. In a brief period of time, a few short weeks since the present proprietor assumed control of the paper, it has improved in a marked degree. It differs widely from many of its contemporaries in that it gives the news in a concise, clear-cut manner, with a few pertinent details which characterizes the majority of the leading papers of the Coast, eliminated. The CALL is a great paper and is destined to be the leading one of the Coast, if it is not already.

FAIR IN ITS DEALINGS.

The CALL, one of the ablest journals in the country, and also one of the fairest, last week diverged from the course usually pursued by metropolitan journals, and in a magnanimous manner refused to print an opposition sheet—the Examiner—for the good work that paper has done in its efforts to push the work of assisting the San Joaquin Valley road. It is really the proper thing for all news to do to promulgate the illustrations example set by the CALL and bend enough to give credit where credit is due. The CALL makes many friends by its manly course.

A STARTLING INNOVATION.

Yesterday morning the rejuvenated CALL surprised us by heartily commending the Examiner's efforts, and in the afternoon its example was followed by the Report. Is the valley road, in addition to its other benefits, about to bring on the millennium? It looks that way, as far as local journalism is concerned. The opposition sheet—the Examiner—for the good work that paper has done in its efforts to push the work of assisting the San Joaquin Valley road. It is really the proper thing for all news to do to promulgate the illustrations example set by the CALL and bend enough to give credit where credit is due. The CALL makes many friends by its manly course.

SAYS IT IS A GOOD BARGAIN.

The CALL is to have a new steel-frame, fireproof building at the southwest corner Third and Market streets. It is stated in general terms that it will be a magnificent structure, and an ornament to that part of the city. Evidently Mr. Shortridge is getting on. Without any doubt the \$360,000 which he paid for the great paper would fall at least \$140,000 short of getting it away from him again, and yet he has not owned it three months.

SHOWS THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The CALL is showing the right spirit in looking up the interests of the interior and working for the upbuilding of the industries of the State, fully realizing that the change of location of the business office that urban and suburban prosperity must be coexistent to be permanent. This is a lesson as yet unlearned by many metropolitan journals.

DOING A GOOD WORK.

The San Francisco CALL is doing a commendable work under its new management in advocating the interests and advertising the resources of the interior portions of the State. The WEEKLY CALL, like the daily, is now in the front rank of Pacific Coast journalism.

MAKING PROGRESSIVE STRIDES.

The San Francisco CALL, under the management of its new proprietor, Charles M. Shortridge, is making wonderfully progressive strides. Its latest move was to change the location of the business office from Montgomery street, where it has been for thirty years, to 710 Market street. Im-

provements are noted almost daily in the appearance and different departments of the paper. The success of the CALL and its proprietor is assured.

NO FAKES IN THE "CALL."

The San Francisco CALL yesterday published a suggestive cartoon which illustrated the difference between fake journalism and legitimate journalism. The proprietor of the CALL is an uncompromising advocate of the latter, and seems in a fair way to carry out his intention, expressed some time ago, to make the CALL the best daily newspaper in San Francisco.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE "CALL."

One of our pioneer residents says that he has "grown tired of patronizing a metropolitan newspaper that has become the exclusive organ of one religious organization." He has dropped that paper and is now reading the CALL and says it is a great relief to him to have a paper that places all church organizations on an equal footing.

WAKING UP THE FOSSILS.

Under the new management of Charles M. Shortridge the San Francisco CALL has become by far the ablest journal on the Pacific Coast. It is waking up the slumbering fossils of the Golden State, and with its indomitable push and enterprise the most intimate friends of California will not recognize the State in five years.

A GOOD TIME FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

California's two greatest newspapers, the Examiner and the CALL, are pulling together for a greater San Francisco and greater prosperity. This is the best evidence that can be gathered that "there is a good time coming" for San Francisco.

A BLOW AT FAKES.

The CALL on Wednesday gave fake and coupon journalism a powerful blow by means of two page illustrations, one showing the legitimate and the other the illegitimate newspaper. The other city dailies should take the hint.

SETTING THE PACE.

The CALL is to have a fine new building on the corner

The San Francisco Call

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1935

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Brief city news items on the seventh page of the CALL every day.

The seventh page of the CALL is devoted exclusively to brief local news items.

The Half-million Club's excursion to the State begins this morning at nine.

The Liberty Cycling Club had its initial five-mile run yesterday, going from Fruitvale to San Leandro.

The funeral of Dr. Plouf, who was fatally shot by McLaughlin, took place from the Masonic Temple yesterday.

The results of the autopsy on the body of Blanche Lamont showed that death had been caused by strangulation.

Thousands of people attended Holy Communion in the Catholic churches yesterday, it is reported.

The Catholic Ladies Aid Society, No. 10, will give a curiosity entertainment and social at Union-square Hall this evening.

The park and attendant attractions of music and weather show that what was perhaps the largest crowd of the year yesterday.

Resolutions were passed by Grace Church Sunday-school yesterday eulogistic of Blanche Lamont and her worthiness as a Christian.

The Occidental Counseling Club had a very pleasant outing at Golden Gate Park, and at Cassery's Park some excellent racing was witnessed.

The Olympic nine defeated the Pacifics in the baseball match at Central Park yesterday by a score of 12 to 9. Thirteen innings were played.

The Easter services in the Catholic churches yesterday were conducted upon a most elaborate basis and were attended by immense congregations.

Jones, the Australian champion, defeated P. Cahill of Chicago and J. Harlow in a match at handball yesterday at the San Francisco court for \$50 a side.

Disaffection is expressed among the hunters who go north with the seals because they now only receive \$150 a skin, where they formerly got \$4.

The Signal Corps yesterday transmitted messages by means of the heliograph from San Francisco to Mount Diablo and to Sacramento, a distance of 100 miles.

The wedding of Major J. F. Hayes of Oakland and Miss Carrie Lockyer of Berkeley has been indefinitely postponed on account of the severe illness of the Major's father.

Hundreds of people crowded Dunbar alley trying to see the remains of Blanche Lamont yesterday. Three policemen were on duty all day keeping the crowd back.

Peter Finnigan was charged with burglary last night by Detectives Dillon and Crockett. He broke into the house of David A. Follick, 32 County street, and stole a rug.

J. Harlow, the well-known amateur handball player, has joined the professional ranks and is out with a challenge to any one except Champion Jones for \$100 a side.

When Durrant was arrested at Walnut Creek yesterday he readily submitted to arrest and stated that he could give no alibi for his charges which might be made against him.

Bishop Nicholas conducted the Easter services in the Russian Cathedral—commonly called the Greek Church—yesterday. The ceremony of the orthodox church was performed most impressively.

Rev. F. A. Doane was installed as pastor of the Mirapha Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. Several of the well-known Presbyterian ministers of the city assisted in the ceremonies.

No tragedy of recent years has aroused San Francisco to such a high pitch as the Williams-Lamont murders, and the glories of Easter were almost forgotten in the thought of its awfulness.

In contradistinction to the progress of art in San Francisco, the Boston Art Club shows decided retrogression in its fifty-second water color exhibition, which gives local artists cause for self-congratulation.

The Half-million Club's excursion party starts on its trip to Los Angeles at 9 o'clock this morning. There will be a detachment of prominent representatives of metropolitan clubs go with the excursion.

Dr. Herron preached morning and night at the Third Congregational Church and in the afternoon delivered a lecture at Dr. Dille's church on the relation of labor to church.

The Amek Jans Association reorganizes and will employ General Hart to represent them. He will go to New York to investigate matters. Major Kip will have possession of an interesting historical document.

The executive committee of the Civic Federation will meet this afternoon to formulate a plan of work in the coming year. The committee will have before it a report from the government and bad morals. Dr. Dille in a statement explains what the federation proposes to do.

Marshall Towe is investigating two suspicious fires that occurred early Saturday morning, one at the residence of Leopold E. Weil, 908 of Farnell street, and the other in the store of Fred E. Schuman, 1001 Valencia street.

The Pacific Heights Benevolent Association has arranged with the managers of Stockwell's Theatre for a week's entertainment. Each night the receipts of the house at which "Fritz" Emmet is playing will partly go to the association.

Joseph B. Sexton, an employee of the American Tobacco Company, was thrown downstairs at 323 Geary street at an early hour yesterday morning, and sustained a fractured skull, the base of the skull. He had no collection of who threw him.

A huge wire cable for the Market-street cable car, which was being lowered into the ground and the crossing stones were broken by the truck wheels in the passage of the enormous weight.

Although the attendance of marksmen at Shell Mound yesterday was not large, there was some good shooting. Among those who were present were Battery Sergeant Major N. G. C. the Independent Rifles, Columbia Pistol Club and others.

Rev. Father Bradley, who died at St. Mary's Hospital on Saturday, was paid for in the Catholic church yesterday. He will be buried from the Paulist Church on Tuesday morning.

The church and locality will be present at the requiem services.

When Durrant, the suspected murderer of Blanche Lamont, was brought to the city on an Oakland ferryboat yesterday, a crowd waiting to see him, who would probably have caused trouble had the police guard not been quite efficient.

A fire in Wickman's candy store on Valencia street, near Twenty-first, early yesterday morning was discovered and extinguished in time to avert any serious damage and save the lives of the Warner family. The fire, which was caused by a defective fuse, did not cause any damage to the stock was \$300; covered by insurance.

Michael Green and Phil Brady of South San Francisco got into a row last night and Green struck Brady over the head with a hoe, inflicting an ugly scalp wound, which was dressed at the City and County Hospital. Green, who was arrested by Sergeant Bennett and charged with assault with a deadly weapon, Green stated that he did not know Brady till a pitchfork was jabbed into his arm.

President McGlynn of the Federated Trades says the Sals Lake Herald of April 28 is to be taken out entirely by the order of the union, one-third of the proceeds to go to these institutions and two-thirds to charitable institutions. It will have among its contributors Samuel Gompers, John Burns, John McEldowney, V. J. Powerly, Master Workman Sovereign and possibly Chief Arthur.

Stephen Le Count, an old soldier, died suddenly in the city yesterday morning, 921 Pacific street, yesterday. He was apparently in good health, and was talking with some friends a few minutes before his death. Mrs. Le Count, who was a nurse, died of a heart attack, and the deceased was a private in Company C, fourth regiment of California Infantry, and was a pensioner from the Government for disability incurred during the war.

AN INCENDIARY FIRE.

A Family at the Mission Had a Narrow Escape.

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The Wagner family, who lived over the store, were aroused by the smoke and made their escape from the building. Mrs. Wagner said that she had heard a noise in the store shortly before the fire was discovered, and the general opinion is that it was a case of incendiaryism.

Marshall Towe, in this opinion. He is making an investigation. The stock was valued at about \$300, and the insurance is \$1000.

AN OLD NAUTICAL RELIC.

The Ship Cadmus Which Brought Lafayette to This Country.

BROKEN UP IN THE BAY.

Sunday Baseball Games Are Being Played on the Water Front.

An old relic of the past can be seen in the company quarters of the French Lafayette Guard, on Montgomery street, near Pacific. It is a brass plate taken from the ship Cadmus, which arrived in San Francisco April 15, 1846, and was moored at the foot of Taylor street, where she was used as a marine hospital.

She lay on the mud flats, a dismantled

hulk, in that locality for a long time, and was afterward broken up.

When General Lafayette visited this country in 1824 he was a passenger on this vessel when a stanch new craft.

The general returned to France in the frigate Brandywine, which was placed at his disposal by the Government.

The Lafayette Guard secured the plate from her cabin, and an engraving of the ship, which, with a bust of the honored Frenchman, adorns their quarters.

The spirit of baseball that once flourished amid hawks of the Oakland enthusiast and the bleacher crank at the Haight-street grounds has passed down to the water front and there holds high carnival around the docks and among the ships.

The new diamond field is located in a vacant lot at the foot of Folsom street and the games draw large crowds of the old-time lovers of the revived sport.

The benches, warehouse roofs, seats of freight trucks and the forecloses of vessels in the vicinity are points of vantage from which the players are urged to their work and the long-suffering umpire is gazed with the vim and impetuosity of other days.

Yesterday a club uniformed by a local soap firm and one by an uptown clothing house battled for supremacy.

The tail of the latter nine failed to get his men in their new clothes, consequently they rushed their nicely garmented opponents all over the new grounds, beating them so badly that their score was lost in the count and runs of the clothing house players.

Major Kip, who is in possession of an interesting historical document.

The executive committee of the Civic Federation will meet this afternoon to formulate a plan of work in the coming year.

The committee will have before it a report from the government and bad morals.

Dr. Dille in a statement explains what the federation proposes to do.

Marshall Towe is investigating two suspicious fires that occurred early Saturday morning, one at the residence of Leopold E. Weil, 908 of Farnell street, and the other in the store of Fred E. Schuman, 1001 Valencia street.

The Pacific Heights Benevolent Association has arranged with the managers of Stockwell's Theatre for a week's entertainment.

Each night the receipts of the house at which "Fritz" Emmet is playing will partly go to the association.

Joseph B. Sexton, an employee of the American Tobacco Company, was thrown downstairs at 323 Geary street at an early hour yesterday morning, and sustained a fractured skull, the base of the skull.

He had no collection of who threw him.

A huge wire cable for the Market-street cable car, which was being lowered into the ground and the crossing stones were broken by the truck wheels in the passage of the enormous weight.

Although the attendance of marksmen at Shell Mound yesterday was not large, there was some good shooting.

Among those who were present were Battery Sergeant Major N. G. C. the Independent Rifles, Columbia Pistol Club and others.

Rev. Father Bradley, who died at St. Mary's Hospital on Saturday, was paid for in the Catholic church yesterday.

He will be buried from the Paulist Church on Tuesday morning.

The church and locality will be present at the requiem services.

When Durrant, the suspected murderer of Blanche Lamont, was brought to the city on an Oakland ferryboat yesterday, a crowd waiting to see him, who would probably have caused trouble had the police guard not been quite efficient.

A fire in Wickman's candy store on Valencia street, near Twenty-first, early yesterday morning was discovered and extinguished in time to avert any serious damage and save the lives of the Warner family.

The fire, which was caused by a defective fuse, did not cause any damage to the stock was \$300; covered by insurance.

Michael Green and Phil Brady of South San Francisco got into a row last night and Green struck Brady over the head with a hoe, inflicting an ugly scalp wound, which was dressed at the City and County Hospital.

Green, who was arrested by Sergeant Bennett and charged with assault with a deadly weapon, Green stated that he did not know Brady till a pitchfork was jabbed into his arm.

President McGlynn of the Federated Trades says the Sals Lake Herald of April 28 is to be taken out entirely by the order of the union, one-third of the proceeds to go to these institutions and two-thirds to charitable institutions.

It will have among its contributors Samuel Gompers, John Burns, John McEldowney, V. J. Powerly, Master Workman Sovereign and possibly Chief Arthur.

Stephen Le Count, an old soldier, died suddenly in the city yesterday morning, 921 Pacific street, yesterday.

He was apparently in good health, and was talking with some friends a few minutes before his death.

Mrs. Le Count, who was a nurse, died of a heart attack, and the deceased was a private in Company C, fourth regiment of California Infantry, and was a pensioner from the Government for disability incurred during the war.

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changes the preaching. But you should remind your minister at such a time that you have not to do with the modes of man, but have to do with God alone and with the hope of his gospel.

Rev. Mr. Woodworth then, as moderator of the presbytery, asked the constitutional questions of the new pastor and of the congregation. Rev. Mr. Farrand delivered the charge to Mr. Doane and Rev. Mr. Freer charged the people. The ceremonies closed with a hymn, in which all joined.

H. A. McKenney was installed as elder of the church before the ceremonies closed.

OFF FOR THE SOUTH.

The Half-Million Club's Excursion Party Starts for Los Angeles This Morning.

The Half-million Club's excursion party will make its start on the journey to Los Angeles this morning at 9 o'clock. A large number of the members of the club and sympathizers are expected to be down at the foot of Market to see the city's representative men off on their journey for the good of the State. In the party will be a number of representative newspaper men. Charles M. Shortridge, the proprietor of the CALL and several members of the staff, as well as representatives of the

other metropolitan dailies, will be among those who will go.

It is expected that the party will be joined by representatives of the papers in the towns on its route, as well as a committee representing the California Press Association. The interest awakened all along the route in the efforts of the Half-million Club promises a hearty reception everywhere. The vestibule train that will leave the Oakland mole consists of seven Pullman cars with a dining-car.

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WEEKLY FRATERNAL INDEX

One of Scotland's Most Eminent Masons Now Sojourning Here.

K. AND L. OF HONOR TO MEET.

Great Preparations Made at Oroville for the Odd Fellows' Celebration.

Official Assessment Table.

Table with 4 columns: NAME, Dues, Assessments, and Balance. Lists names like A. L. of H., O. U. W., etc.

[Official assessment notices of any legitimate fraternal society will be published free of cost in above table. Send them, with any other matter, to the Editor of the Call, at 100 Montgomery street, San Francisco.]

Masons.

There is now sojourning in this city for a few days Charles Baxter, one of the most eminent Freemasons of Scotland. Mr. Baxter has been supreme grand master and has been the first grand master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland for many years.



F. W. DAY. W. H. PRATT. T. H. SELVAGE.

SOME OF THE NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL, ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS.

contributions to the great Masonic bazaar in Edinburgh, of which he was business manager, and which netted a profit of \$80,000. He holds the distinguished title of writer to the signet and takes a keen interest in all affairs of the order.

Dunbar Castle No. 75 possesses the honor of first revealing the "light" to Mr. Baxter in 1883. He afterward became R. W. M. of Leith and Canonate Lodge No. 3, and later presided over that and other lodges.

Beyond the consideration of the reports of the officers and the election of new officers, there will probably be very little business of importance transacted.

In the selection of officers it is quite likely that there will be spirited contests for the positions of grand president and supreme representative, but these are the only ones which give promise of creating any more than ordinary interest among the membership.

Grand Order of the Knights and Ladies of Honor has been a creditable one since its inception in 1877. The present membership of the order is 1,200, and its receipts for the year 1894 were \$2,500, and its disbursements \$2,000.

The next session of the Supreme Lodge convened in St. Louis, Missouri, and its deliberations will be of more than ordinary interest, as a new ritual is to be adopted, a reserve fund proposition is to be considered, and several other changes in the present laws are expected.

On Friday evening, the 5th inst., West End Lodge gave its usual social, and the ladies of the grand officers. The hall was filled with visiting members and the meeting was one of the most successful of the season.

Last Monday evening the grand officers visited Bay City Lodge, and on Friday evening the grand officers visited the 4th inst., by Past Grand Protector E. F. Aikens with a charter list of thirty-two.

Oro Fino Lodge of Oakland received a visit from Salt Rock Lodge of Alameda last Monday evening. The ladies of Oro Fino served refreshments and otherwise pleasantly entertained their guests.

La Grippe has loosened its hold on the grand officers and grand secretary, and these officers are now well prepared for the work before them the next few days.

La Grippe will hold a big meeting to-night and initiate eight or ten candidates.

Ancient Order of Foresters. Considerable interest is being manifested in the forthcoming High Court meeting, which convenes here on May 14. Several important amendments to the constitution will be acted upon, with a view of widening the general scope and usefulness of the order.

The election of a high chief ranger is the absorbing topic of discussion among Ancient Foresters. The chief candidate for that high office is the present sub-high chief ranger, William Cashman. Those who are managing the election are Cashman and his associates.

Court Violet was instituted by sub-high chief ranger William Cashman at 102 O'Farrell street Monday night. The charter-roll bears forty names, most of whom were members of the American branch of the order. Twenty propositions for membership will be considered at the court meeting this evening. The defeat of the cemetery proposition is hailed with pleasure by all Foresters. The

REVIEW OF REAL ESTATE.

majority of the Foresters are of opinion that the order does not need a burial-ground for some years to come.

The members of Court Star of the Mission, A. O. F., and Evening Star, O. C. O. F., will give their first annual picnic under the name of the Mission Evening Star Society, at Cedar Grove, Petaluma, on Sunday, the 28th inst.

The success of the affair is assured, and the demand for tickets has been unusually large. The music will be furnished by the 25th Cavalry of the First Regiment band. The grounds are in excellent shape for the games of the day.

J. H. L. Gercken, N. G. A. O. D., will pay an official visit to Mount Tamalpais Grove No. 58 next Tuesday evening.

Cypress Grove No. 51, Petaluma, has initiated fourteen candidates in the past three months.

A preliminary meeting of the new grove at North Beach will be held next Saturday evening, and the grove will be instituted on the 4th of next month.

Volta Grove No. 88 will move to Garibaldi Hall, the first of next month.

W. H. Mills, D. D. G. A. of Eureka, has resigned on account of ill health.

Initiated 84, Chapter No. 3 will have a uniform division in a few weeks. Many of the late members of Laurel Chapter, which surrendered its charter two years ago, will affiliate with it.

Chosen Friends. Friday afternoon saw the close of one of the most satisfactory and successful sessions of the Grand Council of the Order of Chosen Friends of this jurisdiction ever held in its history.

It began Tuesday morning, April 9, in Memorial Hall, Odd Fellows building, and continued four days.

Aside from the election of grand officers the most important business transacted were the decisions to maintain the cap tax at \$1 and to retain the custom of annual sessions.

Both these propositions aroused much opposition, and led to long and energetic debates. In the one case the attempt was made to reduce the tax to 70 cents, and in the other it was proposed to hold biennial sessions.

The newly elected officers are: Thomas H. Selvaage of Eureka, Cal., grand councillor; Mr. Boehm of San Francisco, grand assistant councillor; Mr. Selvaage of Eureka, Cal., grand secretary; Mr. Selvaage of Eureka, Cal., grand recorder; Miss Clara McDonald of San Francisco, grand

treasurer; Mrs. M. Grohs of Auburn, Cal., grand prelate; Miss K. C. Browne of San Francisco, grand marshal; Mrs. C. J. Sweeney, grand warden; Mrs. M. Grohs of Auburn, Cal., grand guard; H. M. Miller of Alameda, grand scribe; F. W. Day of Sacramento, grand trustee; Mr. Selvaage of Eureka, Cal., grand alternate representative.

It was decided to hold the next convention in this city April 8, 1896.

Among other matters of interest the executive committee was instructed to appoint organizers, who, in addition to their actual traveling expenses, are to be paid \$25 a month, \$100 for each new council initiated and \$2 for each member of such council.

I. O. O. F. Although P. G. M. Charles N. Fox, who has charge of the extension to the Emerald, where the Odd Fellows' Home is to be dedicated on the 26th inst., has been absent from the city for the past ten days, the preliminary work in connection therewith has made good progress.

The indications are that the work will go from this city. Mr. Fox is expected back early this week.

A number of events as announced by the Oroville committee consists of a grand parade by all the military organizations and societies of the city, and a grand review of all the Odd Fellows lodges of California, musical and literary exercises, drills, dancing and games of all kinds.

The officers of the day will be: Charles N. Jones, president; Charles N. Fox, orator; Professor George H. Stout, poet; Colonel Frank McLaughlin, grand marshal. The day's enjoyments will conclude with a grand ball.

Grand Master J. H. Simpson paid a visit to Enterprise Lodge No. 109, of Oakland, last Thursday, to Stockton No. 11 of Stockton on Friday and to Progressive No. 134 at Lockeford on Saturday.

United Order of Red Men. Grand Master Valentine Hamburg, accompanied by the grand marshal and grand secretary, visited Concordia Lodge No. 268 Wednesday last. There was a large attendance to receive them, and four new members were initiated.

Grand District Deputy William Hillie in the selection of officers, said they would go to make Concordia the banner lodge of the district.

At the last meeting of Hermann Stamm No. 224 three new members were initiated and the grand marshal and grand secretary received. Teutonia Stamm also initiated three new members at the last meeting.

The Grand Lodge of California elected Grand Chief Jacob Rumschlag to the office of secretary, vice Past Grand Chief D. H. Bockman, deceased.

At the last meeting of the Red Men's Hall Association, the lower hall has just been handed over to the association, and the building for the construction of a fine banquet and social hall, which will prove of great convenience to the lodge, is now under way.

The lodge rooms are all finished in the latest style. At the last meeting of the Red Men's Hall Association, the lower hall has just been handed over to the association, and the building for the construction of a fine banquet and social hall, which will prove of great convenience to the lodge, is now under way.

Knights of Honor. The Past Dictators and Dictators Association held its regular monthly meeting at the Alcazar building on the evening of Saturday, the 6th inst. The next visit of the association will be to Polar Star Lodge on the evening of Friday, the 19th inst.

Liberty Lodge, at its new quarters in Oriental Hall, Alcazar building, was visited by a number of dictators and dictators on Saturday. Among those present were Grand Dictator Archibald, Grand Vice-Dictator Morrison, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, Grand Reporter Curry, Grand Guide Learned, and other delegates from Yerba Buena, and Anchor Lodge, San Francisco, and other lodges.

The grand officers will visit the following lodges during this week: Center Lodge, Berkeley, on Tuesday; Germania Lodge, San Francisco, on Wednesday; Germania Lodge, San Francisco, on Thursday; Polar Star Lodge, San Francisco, on Friday; the 19th.

W. W. Morrison, G. Y. D.; Duncan McPherson, P. R.; T. A. Farless, P. G. D.; G. A. Wannamaker, S. D.; and C. F. Curry, P. D., visited Los Angeles on Friday evening, the 5th inst. Addresses were delivered by the visitors, and also by members of the lodge.

Independent Order of Foresters. A grand entertainment and dance will be held in Union-square Hall on Friday evening, the 19th inst., under the auspices of the subordinate courts of the Independent Order of Foresters of this jurisdiction.

Complimentary tickets only, which can be procured from any of the members of the order, are being distributed. The complimentary tickets will be presented and other distinguished visitors will be present and address the meeting. Dr. Oronhyaktha is expected to be one of the best authorities on fraternal insurance in the world.

Court Southern Heights, a young and flourishing court, this order, meeting at Potrero Opera Hall, will confer the oriental degree on a number of candidates on Tuesday, the 30th inst.

Royal Fraternal Guardians. A council of the order of Royal Fraternal Guardians of thirty members was instituted in Alameda Friday night, the 12th, by Supreme Secretary M. B. Howard of San Francisco. The officers were elected as follows: Past royal guardian, Mr. E. W. Keunzel; royal guardian, Professor M. E. Selvaage; grand secretary, Mr. J. C. Cox; chaplain, Miss Rosie Carson; conductor, James J. McGee; wardens, Fred Bangs; sentinel, Mrs. E. Church. After the installation of officers and some pleasant speeches, ice cream and cake in bountiful supply was served. The Guardians will meet every Friday night at Weaver's Hall on Park street.

REVIEW OF REAL ESTATE.

large lot on Van Ness avenue, commanding an extensive marine view.

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Anna Conahens with J. H. Munster, to build on E line of Steiner street, 50 S of Hayes, S 15 E of E 100x30; \$1500.

Hyman Bros. Co. with Merchant & Nickels, to build on SW line of Third street, 145 NW of Mission, NW 70, SW 60, NW 60, S 55, SE 130, NE 115; \$1500.

Ed. Marmon with T. Bassett, to build on N line of Durant street, 100 W of Guerrero, N 114 by W 25; \$2500.

Mrs. T. M. Shields with Jacob Shuler, to build on SE corner of Greenwich and Baker streets, 34x94; \$2200.

E. Thompson with W. W. Rednall, to build on N line of Elizabeth street, 205 W of Noe; \$1600.

David and Jane Crowley, with J. H. Patis, to erect a two-story frame building on N line of Jones street, 30 S of Chestnut; \$3600.

T. G. Parker with B. I. Taylor, to erect a two-story frame building on W line of Second street, 150 S of Lake; \$2200.

Laura H. W. with W. H. Mead, to erect a two-story building on S line of Jersey street, 215 W of Noe; \$1900.

Fred Heine with Ogle & Smith, to erect a two-story frame building on the E line of Tremont street, 100 S of Hayes; \$3500.

Frank Otis with L. M. Hickok and T. J. Tate, to erect a two-story building on N line of Vallejo street, 124 E of Van Ness avenue; \$2900.

Rev. H. Nugent with James Glynn, brickwork on church on N line of Brannan street, 180 W of Fourth, at \$5 a thousand.

Charles A. and Silas Green with George A. Walker, alterations and additions at 13 and 15 Lowell street; \$9000.

Marie Gottlieb with Joseph Kennedy, to erect a two-story frame building on N line of Francisco street, 45 1/2 E of Dupont; \$2270.

Thomas C. Van Bibber with John A. McDonald, to erect a two-story frame building on E line of San Jose avenue, 105 S of Twenty-fifth street; \$4230.

James Loftus with A. Petry, to erect a one-story frame building on W line of Diamond street, 60 N of Twenty-second; \$1530.

Irwin Ingerman with R. Cook, to erect a frame building on N line of Clement street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; \$2315.

Alph Sutro with Campbell & Pettis, to erect a four-story building on Point Lobos road; \$35,455.

J. C. Coleman with R. Herring, cabinet-work on building on N line of California street, 137 E of Gough; \$7370.

Charles F. Kistner with William J. B. Warner, to erect a five-room cottage on Seventeenth avenue, 300 NW of South street; \$1400.

J. de la Montanya with Cushing-Wetmore Company, excavating and fillings for building on N line of Clay street, 117 S of East; \$3030.

GENERAL NOTES. The Richmond District Improvement Association proposes to open a bureau for the transaction of business and to furnish information concerning the district.

Rev. Father Nugent of St. Rose Parish is about to let contracts for the erection of a new church, which will occupy the site that the old building now occupies.

On the 25th-vara lot and improvements at the southwest corner of Lombard and Greenwich streets a loan of \$34,000, at 6 per cent, has been negotiated by George D. Solter, Jr. & Co.

Three different surveys have been made so far for street lines to the new race-track. The San Francisco and San Mateo Railroad has applied for a franchise over one of the proposed routes, and the survey has been completed by the others.

Since the work of grading the new race-track has been begun E. Avery McCarthy, agent for the Lakeview and Sunnyside Improvement Company, has reported several surveys.

Sol. Getz & Bro. report the following sales: 50x120, east line of Twenty-first avenue, 100 feet north of K street, for \$1200; 50x120, east line Twenty-seventh (continued) where it intersects Ashbury, for \$3000; a vacant lot, 50x127-84, on the north line of Washington street, between Walnut and Laurel, for \$7150; a vacant lot 25x137-8, south side of Hayes street, between Fillmore and Steiner, for \$3000; a vacant lot 25x106-3, at the south-west corner of Hayes and Fillmore, for \$4300; the lot 18x80, southeast corner of Nineteenth and Collingwood streets, for \$1000; a cottage of 6 rooms, with lot 25x 105, west side of San Francisco street, north of Thirtieth, for \$2700; and the two-story house, with lot 25x75 on the south line of Eighteenth street, west of Castro, at \$3300.

J. D. Gall, agent for the North Stockton Town Lot Company, reports the following: Recently opened in the Nucleus building, Third and Market streets, reports the sale of sixty lots. The operations of the valley road in Stockton have caused somewhat of a delay in the sale of the lots.

Mayor Adolph Sutro has let the contract for the construction of the new Cliff House. The contractors are Campbell & Pettis. The price is \$35,455, which includes the whole lot, and the cost of the furnishing. It is understood that work will commence at once and be pushed to an early completion.

The first series of the Homestead Loan Association of Berkeley are reported as having paid out the time required, being 11 months. This is one of the most profitably conducted series that has matured in any association for years and is an encouraging indication for the future.

It indicates the construction of the town for the past decade with permanent home owners.

Notable improvements are being made on the 100-acre tract lying midway between Oakland and Berkeley, extending from the bay to San Pablo avenue, which is handled by Le Roy G. Harvey & Co., real estate, insurance and financial agents, at San Francisco.

The sale of the Woodward's Garden property made by order of R. B. Woodward has been definitely fixed for Tuesday, May 7, at Shainwald, Buckbee & Co.'s sales.

Notifying the route of the Valley Railroad the Western Land Company is reported to intend to lay a large main in Cherry street, the middle of the city, and the water facilities which the residents of Fairmount Tract have so long needed. Spring Valley officials will to-day confer with a committee from the Fairmount Improvement Club.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. French Line to Havre. COMPANY'S LINE (NEW) 42 NORTH. River, San Francisco, to New York, via Panama, Colon, and Havre. The line is now open for the purpose of shipping goods and passengers. The company is now open for the purpose of shipping goods and passengers. The company is now open for the purpose of shipping goods and passengers.

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The industries of California, while vast in comparison with those of her sister States of the far West, are still in the infancy of their development.

This great State is like unto a mine of assured riches from which only the outcroppings have been taken by the amazed explorer. Her possibilities cannot be calculated any more than the future of electricity. What has already been achieved in her grand domain is only the prelude to an imperial growth and expansion. Her climate is unrivaled in all the broad land from sea to sea and from lakes to gulf. An eternal summer is her pride and boast and comfort, but her blessings only begin with the climate. This is the very Eden of fruits and flowers, and here the fields teem with vegetable gold as rich as the yellow ore that is hidden in our mountains awaiting the summons of the hand of labor. California is simply beginning her forward march.

PRODUCTS OF OUR ORCHARDS.

In a report to the State Board of Trade, just completed, General N. P. Chipman, chairman of the Committee on the Industrial Resources of California, shows that the products of our orchards are finding their way into the most remote countries, and wherever they once go, it seems, a market becomes a certainty. The canned fruits of California are sent to Bombay and Calcutta.

The great trouble has been that fruit growers and canners have been slow to realize the opportunities held out to them by foreign markets, and have not thus far made any material efforts to clinch the foreign trade.

"Indeed," declares General Chipman, "our fruits, wines and brandies find their way in limited amounts to the most of the commercial ports of the world, but in no sort of proportion to inhabitants, and in no relation to what would seem to be a demand when once introduced. We have found it true in our own country that our market expands in proportion to the effort to place our products before consumers. The world's markets are our markets when we shall have given some of our zeal in planting to the problem of selling."

The same authority makes a comparison of 1894 with 1891 in reports of fruit shipments. A falling off in canned goods is discovered, but an increase in all others. The quantity shipped is large enough to show a healthy demand. The sales of dried fruits have perceptibly increased. California now exports by sea from San Francisco to foreign ports nearly 10 per cent of the entire product of dried fruit, excluding raisins. This is regarded as quite significant. In 1891 the amount was 747,914 pounds. In 1894 it was 923,522 pounds. In 1891 there were consignments from this port to only sixteen points on the globe; in 1894 to forty-two points. Shipments to England have more than doubled, and the increase of shipments to Australia was over 100,000 pounds.

A notable fact is the export of vegetables by sea. California sent away last year over 8,000,000 pounds, most of which consisted of beans, onions and potatoes.

A comparative table for the years 1890 to 1894, both inclusive, a period of five years, shows the steady advance of the industry. The year 1894 compared with the year 1890 shows the following increase in shipments:

	Carloads.	Increase per cent.
Green deciduous fruits.....	5,557.4	163.7
Citrus.....	2,875.4	68.7
Raisins.....	2,936.3	128.1
Wine.....	31.1	89.5
Canned.....	1,460.0	31.4
Average increase all kinds.....		87.7
Total.....	14,158.9	

The canned fruit sent out by rail last year was nearly double that sent out in 1893. Part of the shipment of 1894 may have been stock that was carried over, but the output was very large.

The value of our canneries to the orchardist is very considerable, and they should receive all possible encouragement. The chief profits of the business lie in packing first-grade goods.

The green fruit shipments have increased 163.7 per cent since 1890. In 1894 California shipped 984 cars more than in 1893, although less money was made in the business. Low prices, dull markets and increased cost of transportation because of increased refrigeration charges left no profit in many cases and only a small margin in others. The exigencies of this branch of industry have brought the best intelligence among horticulturists face to face with the transportation companies to devise some relief. Devices by which refrigeration is to be supplanted by cheaper processes of preserving fruit in transit and faster time for ventilated cars are promised by the railroad companies as a solution for the trouble.

The cost of transportation of our prod-

ucts is exported, as the home consumption has thus far been equal to the supply. In fact olive oil is not yet made here in commercial quantities.

L. P. Rixford, who has had considerable experience in olive-growing in Sonoma County, states that at the lowest estimate from \$50 to \$100 an acre can be made off an olive orchard. A large quantity of produce called olive oil is imported into this country. It is pertinent here to mention the fact that in Italy there is an enormous market for American cotton-seed oil. This is mixed with olive oil and shipped back to the country as "genuine" olive oil. No adulteration is practiced in California, and the olive oil made here can be depended on as the pure article.

Olive trees pay a profit in this country at the early age of four years, while in Europe the time is extended a couple of years. The olive tree will thrive wherever the temperature does not go as low as 10 degrees above zero. It is remarkable that the Paris Exposition only two medals were awarded to United States producers of olive oil, and those two bronze medals were both awarded to Sonoma County orchardists—L. P. Rixford and G. W. Hoover.

It was the opinion of several orchardists spoken to on this subject that the final outcome of the olive oil industry will be that the olive-growers will sell their pick to big meat markets, and the oil of California as a wealthy families would gracefully pay higher prices for the pure article, while it is notorious that the European olive oil is nearly all adulterated.

CALIFORNIA WOOL.

The wool industry of the United States suffered a great setback when the present tariff bill was passed. And wool-growers are almost a unit in the sentiment that under a system of free trade the sheep industry of this country cannot be a profitable investment. Feeding on the ranges of California to-day are 700,000 sheep. Despite the depressed condition of the wool market, there will be no material cutting down in the number of sheep, although sheep-owners are reducing expenses wherever possible.

The wool clip of 1894 was 33,000 pounds, and on account of the favorable season the clip for 1895 promises to be considerably larger. Ordinarily such a year as this could be called a perfect season for sheep-raising. Under a protective tariff this would be a very profitable year.

In regard to the prices of wool, they are just about half what they were in 1892 and 1893, and even lower than that. This is what are called low prices. There is what is called a low price for wool. There is no relief in prospect so long as the wool is held outside of the United States is thrown open to all the world.

The question that now occurs to the inquirer in this field is, "Can we of the Pacific coast afford to build up Eastern markets and then have the wool sold at a low price, and by thus increasing the consumption through the aid of better mercantile facilities, the acreage of our vineyards should double."

Thirty million gallons of wine is produced annually in the United States, and of these California produces 17,000,000 gallons. As there are 66,000,000 people in this country, it is seen that the rate of consumption is not high. California produces 17,000,000 gallons, while in 1894 the wine consumption of the United States was 4,000,000 gallons. For the past five years the wine consumption of the United States per capita we could afford to double our acreage.

"The wine business has taken a forward stride this year. This is due partly to last year's short crop and to the formation of a wine-growers' syndicate to get their wines into a few hands and secure for it uniform rates. Where wine was from 7 to 8 cents per gallon last year, it is from 12 to 16 cents per gallon this year."

With reference to the use of French wines in the country Mr. Wetmore brought some data to show that in 1840 the importation of French wines to the United States was 4,000,000 gallons, while in 1894 the amount imported was very close to the same figures. There are ten times the number of restaurants to-day and they use wine on a larger scale generally, so that the native product is well in the swim.

"The work of our commission has been particularly to have California wines known and recognized by California labels. It is not generally known that right here in San Francisco you can obtain at supply-houses any kind of label you want for your bottled wine, together with branded stoppers—French, German, Italian or Spanish. Those who order French wine are examined, and the price is fixed at ten simply paying an extra price for the label."

"In 1882 the importation of French wines to San Francisco was over 300,000 gallons. In 1894 it was only 24,000 gallons. The French people themselves in this country remain true to their pride in the use of French wines."

"The consumption of our California wine is now increasing at the annual rate of 1,000,000 gallons. For the past five years the average production has been 17,000,000 gallons."

"It is truth, fully maintained, that the ordinary wines of California are superior to the ordinary wines of France, and they are moreover cheaper than the French product. On an average our wines compare favorably with those of any country in the world."

"California is not afraid of the opinions of the winemen of Europe. As proof of this 143 cases of wine, representing twenty-nine different growers, have just been shipped to Bordeaux, France, to be exhibited there in competition with the world at the wine exposition which begins here in May."

A letter was received a few days since by Mr. Wetmore from a wine merchant of Copenhagen, soliciting the agency for California wines for Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The wines of this State are known all over the world and are attracting attention. There is a fine future in store for the vineyardists.

"For the next ten years," concluded Mr. Wetmore, "the winemen will make money and the industry will be one of the most profitable. We have come to a period where there is really no surplus wine on hand, and when the consumption is equal to if not greater than the production."

OIL OF OLIVES.

In the future of this State the olive oil industry bids fair to be an important means of profit to a very large number of people. Many new olive orchards are being planted. Ten years ago there was hardly any olive oil made in the State. To-day it is being made in every fruit-growing country. Nearly all the oil at present is pressed by comparatively primitive methods and at places of production. Only a limited quan-

one of these and the largest on the coast is the first-named factory. Its manufacturing capacity is 500 barrels of flour per day, but 350 barrels are being worked at the present time, the capacity being larger than the requirements. Its cracker is exported to Mexico, Central America, China, Japan and various islands of the South Pacific. It ships goods east as far as Salt Lake City and all over the Pacific Coast. It employs 100 girls and 150 men and boys in the manufacture of crackers. The company's capital stock is \$1,000,000. Every variety of crackers and cakes known to the American or European market is made. The machinery is all the most modern and approved and is run by a 150-horsepower steam engine.

Last year that one establishment paid out here in wages \$170,000. The other two factories also ship to foreign ports and have large forces of men and girls employed. The cracker trade is growing brisker now, owing to the improvement in the times. Crackers and cakes may be a time when the market is dull, but people do without them, the brighterening up and extension of this market is but another indication of the return of a good, healthy financial feeling.

REVOLUTION IN DAIRYING.

A gradual revolution is in progress in the dairying industry of the coast, and the old methods are giving place to new. The creamery process is being introduced right along in the coast counties from Del Norte to Santa Barbara, and that process will enable California dairymen to compete with Eastern fine products in any market.

An interesting and instructive interview was had by a CALL reporter yesterday with A. H. Hills of Hills Brothers, dealers in dairy products.

"The California dairymen has become alive to the fact that he has to go to his business on strictly business principles," said Mr. Hills. "He must produce his butter under a system of free trade. This is what is called a low price for butter. He must know whether a cow is giving 2 per cent or 4 per cent of milk. Practically it does not cost any more to keep a 4-per-cent cow than it does to keep a 2-per-cent one. Poor cows must be weeded out. The dairymen must produce from 20 to 30 per cent more butter at the same cost of present production."

The creamery business is the only solution of profitable dairies. They are being established wherever it is possible to place one. In each district, however, milk should be confined to a few creameries as possible, because the larger the creamery the cheaper the cost of manufacture and the greater the value of a uniform quality of butter."

"At present there are practically no shipments of California dairy products to the East. California butter that has been shipped has been below the Eastern fancy grades."

"Now, when California has creameries enough to turn out carloads of high grade goods, all neatly packed and all made under a system of free trade, it is time to take a higher place in the estimation of Eastern manufacturers and consumers, and find markets where to-day it is unknown. There is not a single dairy in the United States that produces higher grade goods than those produced here to permit it to be offered in the market in sufficient lots for the Eastern trade."

A. W. Hutchins of Elgin, Ill., was in the city a few days since. He represents the big colony of dairymen which is being organized at Elgin and vicinity, and which will establish a mammoth creamery near Bakersfield in this State.

Mr. Hutchins is the very personification of business fact and energy. He is a man of some means, and his prominence in the business circles from which he comes may be appreciated in the knowledge of the fact that for the last seventeen years he has held control of the largest creamery in the country. He is a member of the Board of the Elgin (Ill.) Board of Trade. This position he has resigned, with the object in view of removing to this State, as a promoter and member of the Bakersfield creamery. Mr. Hutchins spent three weeks in Kern County prior to his arrival. He is the agent of the Elgin dairymen who have concluded that in California is to be found the most profitable field for their efforts in the creamery business."

Mr. Hutchins stated that his trip to Bakersfield had been solely for the purpose of investigation, and to report on the conditions he found in that country relative to the industry proposed to be established there.

"The conditions have been found so favorable," he declared, "and I am so well satisfied with the country and its prospects that I am ready to resign my office in the Elgin Board of Trade, and on my return here, the colony will straightway begin preparations to proceed west. The members of the colony are all men of more or less means, and they are all practical dairymen. I will return here in April, and the colonists will come out as soon as their affairs there can be settled."

OUR WHALEBONE TRADE.

Few people of the coast are aware, perhaps, of the fact that nine-tenths of all the whalebone used in the world is brought into the port of San Francisco, and yet such is the case, and it has been so for the last fifteen years. Most of the whaling vessels are now owned and controlled in this city. A few whalers still hail from New Bedford, Mass., which was at one time the great whaling port, but New Bedford's glory is a thing of the past, and San Francisco now wears the laurels.

One of the vast enterprises of this city and coast is represented by the Pacific Steam Whaling Company. It has a capital of \$2,000,000 and owns and controls twelve steamers and four sailing vessels, that are used in the fishing and canning business. Most of the fleet was built here in San Francisco, and the vessels are fitted out by the city. The company's fleet consists of 1700 men in the employ of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company. In former years the product of whalebone landed by the ships here was transported to New York and thence to Europe, where it was manufactured for the dress, corset and whip trade. During the past year this company has established a factory here at 30 California street, and is now engaged in

cutting whalebone and supplying dry-goods houses and corset manufacturers all over the coast. The houses thus supplied by this new home industry formerly purchased all the whalebone from the East, but substitutes for whalebone were largely used in the West. The substitutes were celluloid, horn, hide and steel, which at first cost is cheaper than whalebone, but which wear out before the dress they are used on wears out, while good shell whalebone will outwear a number of dresses in succession.

Captain J. N. Knowles, the manager, was briefly interviewed by a CALL reporter. From him it was learned that the company pays out \$500,000 a year for labor and outfits, and all the outfits are purchased in this market.

"I may say with safety," said the captain, "that this company now practically controls the whalebone business of the world. We are now shipping whalebone to Eastern markets and to Europe. A cannery which we operate on Prince Williams Sound, Alaska, puts up annually 60,000 cases of salmon. This is run in connection with our whaling business and is a vast and paying industry. We also have an oil factory, located on the Potrero in this city, where all kinds of lubricating and burning oils are manufactured. Eighty men are continuously employed there. Our oils are shipped to all parts of the country, and we ship whale oils largely to the East and Europe."

The whalebone-cutting industry, being a new one for San Francisco, a short description of the methods employed will not prove uninteresting.

The whalebone, in long strips, just as it is taken from the whale's mouth, is first soaked and cleaned and then put into long tanks and steamed. It is next stripped with a saw knife into various widths; cut into a number of lengths; put again into the steaming tank and then split to any required degree of thinness. A great deal of the whalebone is cut into strips three feet long, of various weights, thicknesses and qualities, and carefully packed in long cylindrical boxes. The shell is the valuable part of the whalebone, the grain being only of inferior quality. The classes of bones are cut for whips, but the shell bone is demanded for dresses and corsets. The shell whalebone intended for the European market is highly polished.

In order to convey an idea of the value of whalebones it may be stated that when a whalebone is sent to New York and Europe, shipping never less than a carload, the value per carload ranged from \$30,000 to \$100,000.

UNION IRON WORKS.

The Union Iron Works has attained national celebrity for its achievements in the line of ship-building. It is a mammoth plant and at its busiest time has employed as many as 2300 men. At present only 1000 men are working there, but the management reports that business is growing better and the conditions are very promising for the immediate future. Just now the biggest piece of work to be seen at the yards is the battleship Oregon, the completion of which has been delayed by the Government's failure to supply armor-plates at the required time.

The Union Iron Works has the capacity of laying down on its ways eight hulls at once, from the smallest to the largest vessels built, and makes a specialty of ship-line repairing.

Among the big things that the works are busy at present is the construction of a few will show the vastness of the enterprise which keeps such great contract work here on the coast to be done by our home mechanics.

For instance, the Union Works are now building one of the largest composite vertical hoisting engines in the world for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company of Montana. A large stamp mill is being made for a Mexican mining syndicate, which another large state to build is being shipped to Juneau, Alaska. The last-named mill is complete in all details, including twelve union concentrators. A tugboat, thirty feet long, is being constructed for use in the Guatemala coffee trade. Four immense steel tanks are being made for an Arizona mining company, and the steamer Columbia is being fitted out with a complete new set of boilers. In this latter work the Howden forced-drafting system is used, which consists of hot-air draught underneath the grates, peculiarly arranged so as to obtain much higher horsepower out of the boilers than would be the case with only the natural draught.

In electrical work the company is making rapid advances. Several electrical plants are now under way, one of them designed for the Occidental Hotel. The engineering work for the Market-street electric road system was done here. A while ago, the city of Chicago had a monopoly of the copper-bond wire manufacture. The purpose of the bond wire is to carry currents around the ends of rails where the space occurs between lengths. The Union has already made 50,000 of those bond wires for the California electric roads. In this line of manufacture the works have not only met Eastern prices, but have even taken work away from Eastern competitors.

Connected with the works is a hydraulic drydock, 450 feet long, which takes the largest steamers that come into port, the capacity being 6000 tons.

PACIFIC ROLLING MILLS.

The Pacific Rolling Mills are one of San Francisco's big enterprises. The works were started in 1868, and at that time employed only 150 men, and made only merchant bar iron. The plant was enlarged, and flat steel rails, now out of date and use, were manufactured. Then, with the advent of cable roads, preparations were made to do the class of work required by cable lines. In 1873, the rolling mills made the first girder rail, which was designed by Henry Root, the builder of the California-street and Market-street cable roads. Root invented nearly all the appliances used on those two roads. He took out patents for everything he in-

vented, with the exception of that girder rail, and there he missed it, for if he had only patented that rail, he would have realized millions.

Eight years after the girder rail was first manufactured here the Johnson Company of Ohio, controlled by the well-known freetrader, Tom Johnson, took out a patent for the girder rail and brought suit against the Pacific Rolling-mill Company for infringement. The San Francisco company won the suit and proved that they had been manufacturing the girder rail years before any patent of it was dreamed about.

All the cable railway work in this city was done at these mills, and the construction of cable roads having reached some place where near the limit the company turned its attention to the manufacture of structural material for big fireproof buildings. It furnished that class of work for the Mills, Mutual Life and Union Trust Company's building, and is now doing the same work for the immense Parrott building in course of construction. The iron work on the Miss Emma Spreckels building was done by the company, as was the iron work for the Claus Spreckels residence on Van Ness avenue. The last-named building is notable as being the first absolutely fireproof residence put up on the west side of the Rocky Mountains. A fire could be started in any one room and could not extend beyond, as the walls and floor and ceiling are all of fireproof material.

In 1883 the company put in a steel plant, which enabled them to keep abreast of the times. The mills are doing the steel fireproof work for the new City Hall dome, which will be the third highest first in the world. St. Peter's coming first, with a height of 422 feet; a dome in Florence, 388 feet, and then the City Hall, with 330 feet.

Countless tons of scrap iron from everywhere are used here. Some of the scraps come from lands across the sea, and from the other side of the continent, ships frequently arriving with scrap iron in ballast. The complement of the mills is 1200 men, but only 400 are employed at present. In busy seasons the payroll has been as high as \$50,000 a month. The capacity of the Pacific Rolling Mills is 50,000 tons of material per year.

HOME-MADE CIGARS.

One of the home industries that has suffered in a most severe manner from the encroachments of an Eastern manufactured article and a sort of prejudice against home-made goods is the manufacture of cigars. This prejudice was based on the impression that Western cigars were nearly all of Chinese make. To show what a decline this industry has taken in the past ten years it is only necessary to say that in 1885 there were 5000 Chinese and 700 white men employed in making cigars in San Francisco. The Chinese have been forced out of the business in great numbers and the white forces have also decreased until to-day there are 282 factories in San Francisco, seventy-three of which are Chinese, and 209 white men and about double that number of Chinese are employed.

In the revenue district comprising the territory between the Sacramento River and the Mexican line there are 100 factories. It is difficult to obtain the number of employees, as each manufacturer files a bond enabling him to employ fifty, while perhaps he may employ less than ten persons. The figures of the revenue office in this district show the decline in the industry as follows: Number of cigars manufactured for the year ending December 31, 1891, 95,324,163; cigarettes, 2,458,340; for 1892, 90,773,053 cigars, 14,468,000 cigarettes; for 1893, 72,409,410 cigars, 10,688,700 cigarettes. Correspondingly with the decline of the home cigar trade the business in the imported article has swelled up to magnificent proportions.

Secretary George W. Van Guelpen of the local district of the Cigar-makers' International Union made the following statement to a CALL reporter: "We on the Pacific Coast can manufacture as good a cigar for the same price as can be done anywhere in the East. Our union early copyrighted a label, which is a guarantee of white workmanship on union brands, and the most careful restrictions are maintained with regard to the use of this label. Now, we have reports that show the one certain Eastern brand sells here in San Francisco 300,000 cigars a month."

"There are at least twenty other brands that will average each about 100,000 cigars a month sold in this city. Our union is all of the better quality of cigars which retail at 10 cents and three for 25 cents. If those cigars were manufactured on this coast it would give employment to fully 5000 white persons who would earn \$50,000 a week, or over \$200,000 a month, nearly all of which earnings would go into the channels of trade and remain in circulation here; while to-day, as all those goods go to the East, the money and the industry were generally patronized when price and quality are equal trade would stride ahead and times would soon be flourishing."

CALIFORNIA MARBLE.

The marble quarries of California are winning fame near and far. The grand marble columns of the Hobart building, the first and second floor casing and stairways of the Market Hotel, the Sacramento postoffice and the Public Library of Stockton, the built of California quarried in Inyo County. The largest quarry in the State is located near Keeler, on the shore of Owens Lake, Inyo County. There are quarries less extensive owned by the Colton Marble Quarry, San Bernardino County; Carrera Marble Company, Amador County; Columbia Marble Works, Coluumbine County; and Victor Marble Quarry, San Bernardino County. The demand for California marble is growing. White, black, yellow, blue veined marble are produced. A large amount of money is invested in the industry.

OUR MINERALS.

The mines of California are a source of fabulous wealth, and there seems to be no limit to their treasures. The annual gold product of California has remained for some years at from \$12,000,000 to \$13,000,000; but, according to State Mineralogist J. J. Crawford, there has been such a revived interest in this branch of mining that the output will be materially increased. Many old properties have been reopened and new ones developed, among them the Nevada and about fifty hydraulic mines, which had been unproductive for years, are again being actively worked, and numerous applications for permits to mine by the hydraulic method are on file. This tends toward the increased output of gold, and as more capital is invested the annual product bids fair to reach very soon from \$15,000,000 to \$16,000,000.

The product of silver in this State is comparatively small. The output of the principal camp, Calico, San Bernardino County, can be worked cheaper than any silver ores on the coast, so that these mines continued working when silver mines in the West had been abandoned. They were the lowest point in value. In 1893, it is remarkable, when silver mines were ceasing work all over the country east of the

Sierras, California doubled her silver output of 1892. Our silver mines bring in a half million dollars annually.

But our mineral riches are not confined to gold and silver. The quicksilver mines produced \$1,100,000; borax, \$600,000; petroleum, \$200,000; clay and its manufactures, \$870,000; limestone, \$200,000; salt, \$215,000; macadam rock, \$250,000; bituminous rock, \$200,000; asphaltum, \$175,000; coal, \$170,000; mineral waters, \$300,000. The mines give employment directly and indirectly to over 25,000 men, and their combined value is upward of \$20,000,000. The rapid appreciation of gold, due to the anti-silver legislation and its depressing effect on the white metal, acted as a mighty impetus to the gold-mining industry. The world must still bow to California as the land of gold.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Lumber men figure out that after thirty-five years of cutting only 3 per cent of the available timber of the Pacific Coast has been cut away. There are virgin forests of fine timber all over the west coast. In fact only the fringe of the timber of the coast has been shorn off. Douglas fir, or Oregon pine, and California redwood are known and valued all over the world.

"The lumber business has felt the hard times like everything else," said Secretary D. H. Bibb of the Golden Gate Lumber Company, "but I am informed that there is more building right now in contemplation on the architects' boards than at any time for the last four years. We already feel the improvement and there are indications of a gradual and sure increase of business this year and next."

"Our Douglas fir has no equal for structural purposes, bridge and ship building. It is shipped to South America, Africa, Australia, China, Japan, England and France. The demand in those countries is steadily growing. Our redwood, for finishing purposes, is also in strong demand wherever it has been introduced. An order for 1,000,000 feet of redwood has just been shipped from California, consigned to Liebie of London, the largest furniture-dealer in the world."

"There is a producing capacity on this coast of 1,000,000 feet of pine lumber. The home consumption amounts to 350,000 feet annually; and the foreign consumption, or off-shore business, to 150,000 feet per year. Of redwood there is a producing capacity of 500,000 feet; the home consumption being 200,000 and the foreign 300,000 feet."

"Scattered along the Sierra Nevada Mountains, from Siskiyou to Kern County, are a large number of small mills, engaged in manufacturing yellow and sugar pine and spruce lumber. Their combined output is about 150,000 feet, with a consumption of about 60,000 feet. About 10,000 men are employed in the woods and mills by the lumber industry, besides the large number engaged in the shipping part of the business."

GLOVE-MAKING.

Seven of the largest glove-manufacturing establishments in San Francisco and vicinity have joined hands for their common benefit in the Glove Manufacturers' Association. The firms enrolled in that membership are: B. Blumenthal & Co., F. G. Conking & Co., H. Busby, H. & L. Block, Golden Gate Glove Company, Carson Glove Company, Raymond & Williams of Napa.

These companies employ from twenty to thirty hands each, men, women and boys, all white labor. It was one of the objects of the association to employ only white labor in the East. One of the men seriously talked of some time ago, but the association prevailed upon the tanners not to supply the Chinese with material, and thus the Celestial glove factory was never opened. In glove-making the men earn the way from \$1.50 to \$3 per week; the girls from \$5 to \$18 per week. Glove leather tanned in San Francisco is used by these manufacturers, who supply gloves not only to the trade in every State and Territory of the West, but also as far back East as Chicago. All the factories in this city are run by electric power, the old foot-power methods being relegated to the shadows.

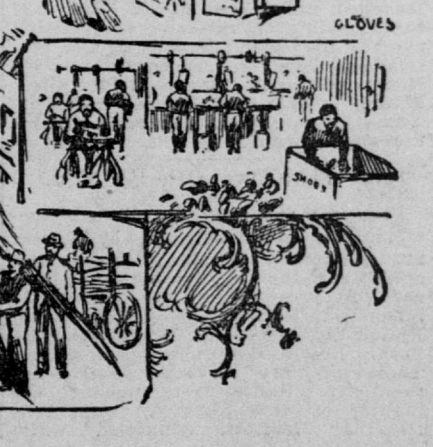
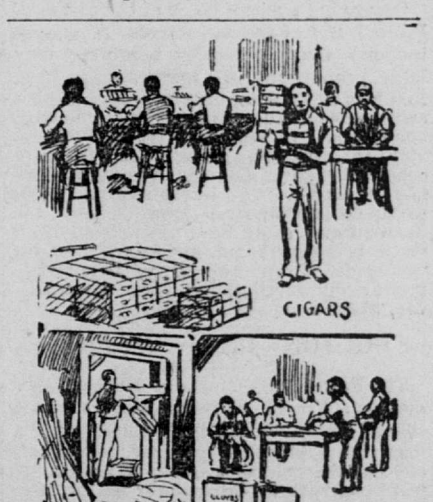
When spoken to with reference to Eastern competition, one manufacturer said: "Eastern competition has been very keen, and it is a regrettable fact that some San Francisco merchants patronize Eastern houses, even though the quality and price of our goods are equal to the importation. It is not a desirable state of affairs when, prices and quality equal, some merchants place their small orders with the East, and their big bills of goods from Eastern agents. The CALL's championship of home industry and home protection is most commendable."

The skins used in glove-making here are seal, calf, buck and dog skin, kid and mocha. They are all tanned in San Francisco, and a number of the tanneries here are immense institutions, employing hundreds of men. They ship leather very heavily to the East. The leading tanneries are those of the Legalle-Hellwing Tanning Company, Sawyer & Norton, J. C. Rued & Co. and S. Bloom & Sons.

It is worthy of note that one of the advantages of California-made gloves is that they are all made in sizes to fit, while Eastern working-gloves are all made of a uniform size.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

It is a matter of record that San Francisco pays more for eggs on the average than any other city in the United States. For a year past the wholesale price of California ranch eggs averaged 25 cents per dozen, while Eastern eggs averaged 16 cents per dozen. The fact is patent that California produces in this line only half of what is consumed in her home market. The poultry business offers great inducements for the investment of capital. It is asserted by one who has made a study of the business that there is no legitimate enterprise on the coast that will pay a larger per cent of profit for the amount invested than the poultry industry. When it is shown that San Francisco last year consumed over 7,000,000 dozens of eggs, and that over a half of these were furnished by Eastern sources, the fact will be surprised; but not so much as



when he learns that of the 250 tons of country consumed in this market during the same year 1800 tons were shipped from the East. All these facts go to show the future prospects for this industry. Sonoma has taken the lead in the poultry business, and it is claimed by the poultry industry equals and exceeds her production of hogs, prunes, sheep, hogs and horses, and is only equaled by the dairy industry. Petaluma last year shipped \$450,000 worth of poultry, and Sonoma has set other counties an example.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The home boot and shoe manufacturing industry in brick times employs directly 2000 men. There are ten leading factories in San Francisco, every one of which employs from 100 to 200 hands; all white labor. Then there are several smaller white-labor establishments and fifteen or twenty Chinese concerns, all on a small scale.

The large factories are those of Buckingham & Hecht; Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co.; Porter, Slessinger & Co.; United Workingmen's Boot and Shoe Company; P. C. Nolan & Sons; William H. Nolan; J. C. Nolan & Co.; Rosenthal, Feder & Co.; S. J. Blumstein & Co.; M. A. C. Co. "Our California goods," said a leading manufacturer, "are superior to the bulk of the Eastern importations in point of solid work and genuineness; that is to say, that while our goods are made of the best leather they stand the test better, as a rule, for wearing qualities. Eastern manufacturers are skilled in the shoddy business, which is unknown on the coast. Style and finish are the features of Eastern goods. We put more sole leather into a pair of shoes than Eastern manufacturers do in three. Leather-board for soles is in very common use in the East. The West exports sole leather largely to the East, and here we have the advantage in the cost of freight. We also get kip and calf cheap.

"Where Eastern manufacturers have the advantage is in the cheapness of their labor, and in the fact that the different factories confine themselves to specialties in the business, and furthermore, in the use of shoddy goods.

"It may be well to observe that in certain grades of shoes we already undersell the Eastern men."

IN A NUTSHELL.

In nearly all lines of manufacture an enlivening and inspiring influence is being felt, and conditions point to a steady increase in trade, commerce and the demand upon industrial labor. California's industries are just starting out in fact, and all that is needed to make this State the rival in manufacturing industries of the East and the West is a general public spirit, a state pride that will work to the end that home industries shall be preferred to imports. If home support of home industries be made somewhat of a rule among the people of this State, at least in those where the quality and price of articles are equal, California's industries will be kept in circulation right here at home, and all lines of business and trade will be advanced and enriched, while otherwise the money will go to build up the industries of the East.

The annual assessment for 1894 showed that there is \$7,000,000 invested in manufacturing in San Francisco, and those figures are, perhaps, considerably below the mark. There are shipyards, and a number of warehouses, and 400 manufacturers. With home patronage of home industries that number would soon be doubled.

MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.

There are between 80 and 100 flourmills in California, twenty-six of them being active, large mills. The manufacture of flour amounts now to about 1,500,000 barrels per year. Last year 784,672 barrels of flour were exported from California, being shipped to the islands of the Pacific Ocean, to Mexico and to China and Japan. The war between the two last named countries has been a great stimulus to the flour business of this State. The Sperry Milling Company of this city is by far the largest flour mill in the State, and the balance is consumed in the home market, great quantities going East by rail and water.

FRUIT CANNERIES.

Canning factories are numerous in this city, but the bulk of the business is done by the four leading plants—Fontana & Co., the Cutting Fruit Packing Company, Code, Ellet & Co. and the King-Morse Canning Company.

The canneries of California annually pack 1,500,000 cases of all kinds of fruit and from 300,000 to 500,000 cases of vegetables, chief among which are tomatoes, peas and asparagus. The total value of the pack is \$5,000,000. The fruit and vegetable cases are annually shipped to England and other foreign countries, and the balance is consumed in the home market, great quantities going East by rail and water.

THE MAKING OF PAPER.

The paper manufacturing industry of the Pacific Coast is rapidly growing, despite the hot competition from the big paper plants of the Eastern States. The Willamette Paper and Paper Factory, located in the sister State of Oregon, manufactures thirty-ton news papers. The California Paper Company of Stockton has an output of fifteen tons of news paper a day. The Lick Mills, in Santa Clara county, do a heavy business in the manufacture of manila paper. The Pioneer Paper Company (California) Paper Company makes straw wrapping-paper and straw-board very extensively. The big dailies of San Francisco are large patrons of the coast paper factories. The San Francisco papers are exported by the San Francisco wholesalers to the Sandwich Islands, Mexico and Asiatic points. On Paper-mill Creek, in the State of Oregon, is located the big works of the Pioneer Paper Company, which is also making paper on a large scale.

THE COCONUT TRADE.

Occupying a whole block at the corner of Vallejo and Sansome streets is a rare industry that is rapidly assuming very large proportions. A few years ago from 10,000 to 20,000 coconuts were landed here and dealers hardly knew what to do with the supply. It remained for G. S. Srescott to solve the problem. He started a coconut shredding and desiccating factory, and he now imports from 175,000 to 200,000 coconuts a month from the Samoan and other South Sea islands, all being prepared and boxed here for the trade. From twenty to twenty-five men are employed daily in the manufacture, which is on the increase.

FULTON IRON WORKS.

The Fulton Iron Works at Harbor View employ 300 men. This firm also reports a steady improvement in business, and a near future big with promise. On Tuesday last the fishing steamer Wigwag, 80 tons, with 100 horsepower engine, was launched from these works. They are now building an extensive compressing plant for the pneumatic guns at the Presidio, and have taken contracts for a 60-horsepower gunboat, the Golden Cross, for the United States Navy. They are together with a sternwheel boat for the same company.

THE MAKING OF BROOMS.

Four years ago practically all the broom-making done in this section was by Chinese, but the factories of white labor have now almost run the Celestials out of the business. At present there are three white broom factories in this city—those of Zan, Bros. & Co., Ames & Dallam, and the California Broom Manufacturing Company. There are two Chinese factories in this city. Scattered throughout the interior of the city are some fifteen or sixteen or fourteen additional white

SITUATIONS WANTED—Continued.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WHO SPEAKS German wishes position for upstairs work and take care of child; good sewer. Address K., box 150, Call Office.

ABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES SITUATION to do any kind of household work by the day; best references. 1517 1/2 Market st.

GERMAN DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE A FEW tailors' engagements; family; \$10 per day; cuts by Taylor system; children's clothes also. Address K., box 92, Call Office.

A WOMAN OF HOTEL EXPERIENCE would like a position; years of experience; country preferred. Address Mrs. S. C. Box 107, Call Office.

VISIT—VISIT—VISIT The McDowell Dressmaking Academy and see for yourself the most complete dressmaking school in the West. Dressmaking, sewing, and we have the school, the most complete teaching and the best business opportunities for every dollar we receive; a grand opportunity to get a valuable education; just think, a week's instruction in dressmaking, working for yourself or customer, and only paying \$1 per week! 700 California street, between Third and Fourth streets, up to the second floor. If you want the new sleeve and latest style suits we cut them; dress, and we will sew them for you. No limit to lessons; easy payments; now is the time to get ready for business. McDOWELL DRESSMAKING ACADEMY, 700 California street, between Third and Fourth streets, up to the second floor.

PASTORAL LADY OF REFINEMENT and culture, 28 years old, no inexperience, desires situation as governess or companion in a family; can teach German and music; objection to country; references given. Address L. L., box 147, Call Office.

AMERICAN WOMAN, SPLENDID COOK and housekeeper; for lumber or mining camp, ranch or camping-out parties. Address Cook, box 100, Call Office.

WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE DAY, housework or window-cleaning. 230 Hickory street, between Third and Fourth streets, up to the second floor.

AMERICAN LADY WISHES POSITION AS housekeeper. Apply 1118 Market st., room 20.

YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE POSITION AS housekeeper. Call 5 Mason st., room 7; second floor.

PASTORAL LADY WOULD LIKE A POSITION as housekeeper. Call 5 Mason st., room 2; first floor.

LADIES WISHING GOOD, RESPECTABLE work for cooking and general housework call at 1114 Antonio st., off Jones, near Ellis.

WANTED—BY GOOD WORKING WOMAN to do housework, cleaning, and ironing, by the day. Call at 474 Mission st., bet. First and Second.

CREOLE LADIES WISH POSITIONS AS housekeepers. Address Mrs. J. B. Box 10, Call Office.

COMPETENT COOK; CAN DO AMERICAN and German style; fond of children; work in country in neat family. Call 129 Third st., between First and Second.

TYPEWRITER AND SHORTHAND-WRITER wants a position; has had experience; will work for cash or salary. Address Mrs. J. B. Box 10, Call Office.

COMPETENT AND RELIABLE GIRL WISHES general housework, or would go as nursemaid. Call at 130 Twenty-first st.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED: PATTERNS CUT to order. 250 California street, 213 Powell.

BEST HOTEL HELP IN THE STATE FURNISHED BY C. R. HANSEN & CO., 110 Geary st.

YOUNG MAN WISHES TO FILL VACANCY in a first-class hotel; has had experience; is a general public spirit, a state pride that will work to the end that home industries shall be preferred to imports. If home support of home industries be made somewhat of a rule among the people of this State, at least in those where the quality and price of articles are equal, California's industries will be kept in circulation right here at home, and all lines of business and trade will be advanced and enriched, while otherwise the money will go to build up the industries of the East.

YOUNG MAN WANTS WORK; HANDY AT housework; paper-hanging, glazing, etc. Address G. W., box 119, Call Office.

GERMAN WISHES SITUATION AS GAR- dener or coachman; city or country; best of references. Address Mrs. J. B. Box 10, Call Office.

JOY (16) WISHES PLACE IN RANCH TO DO chores; willing to work; small wages. Address F., box 117, Call Office.

COACHMAN—MARRIED MAN MUST arrive from New York; wishes a situation above; thoroughly understands his business about horses, harness and carriage; first-class driver; will make himself useful in every way; city or country; country preferred. Address S., box 10, Call Office.

FIRST-CLASS WOOD-TURNER AND BAND- sawyer, all-around machinery man, wants situation in planning mill. Address P. DITTMAR, Naperville, Ill.

BRICKER, FIRST-CLASS, WOULD LIKE A place in country. Address one week C., box 143, this office.

CARPENTER—GENERAL WORKMAN HAS a good stock of lumber; 1710 Market st. Stomach, liver, kidney and rheumatism successfully treated. Nervous diseases a specialty. Discharge examination by Dr. J. B. Box 10, Call Office.

ROOMS WANTED, \$1 UP; PAPERED \$3.50 UP. 309 Sixth, George Hartman.

JOHN F. LYONS, NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of Deeds, Paupers' and Poor's Court, 607 Montgomery st.; telephone 6439; residence 2202 Steiner st.

BAD TENANT—EJECTED FOR \$4. Collection Co., 415 Montgomery st., room 6, Tel. 5580.

J. B. MCINTYRE, BOOKBINDER AND Printer, 422 Commercial st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE NEVADA Bank of San Francisco—The Board of Directors of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco (No. 12) for the quarter ending March 31, 1895, at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable on or after the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive. J. D. BARNES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—DIVIDEND No. 18, 15 cents per share, of the Hutchinson Investment Stock Co., 327 Market street, on and after SATURDAY, April 20, 1895. Transfer-books will close Thursday, April 19, 1895. E. H. SHELTON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE. A. C. R. HANSEN & CO'S LADIES FIND the very best of help waiting for prices. 110 Geary st.; telephone M. 455.

LADIES, CALL FOR COMPETENT AND RELIABLE help; all nations. 9 Stockton st.

AT THE SWEDISH EMPLOYMENT Bureau first-class Swedish and German girls are awaiting situations. 332 Geary st.; telephone 983.

LADIES—YOU CAN GET RELIABLE HELP in all lines of domestic service. Address Mrs. J. B. Box 10, Call Office.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SERVANT, MALE or female, city or country, apply MME. LEOPOLD, 309 Third st., between First and Second.

YOUNG GERMAN GIRLS WISHES PLACE for general housework and cooking. 68 Clement st.

WOMAN WISHES SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework; willing to make herself useful. E. B., box 120.

MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN WISHES SITUATION as housekeeper and take care of children. Address Mrs. J. B. Box 10, Call Office.

RELIABLE WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE DAY housecleaning or washing; first-class references; call after 9 o'clock. Address A. L., 222 Broadway.

GOOD COOK WISHES SITUATION IN PRIVATE family or boarding-house; city or country. Address 1017 Folsom.

WOMAN, WIFE, WELLS. MIDDLE-AGED woman, capable of doing any kind of household work; fond of children; terms moderate. Please apply to Mrs. J. B. Box 10, Call Office.

RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN with child, willing and obliging, wants any kind of work in exchange for good home; city or country. Address Mrs. J. B. Box 10, Call Office.

STEADY YOUNG GIRL WISHES SITUATION to do light housework and mind children. Apply or address 513 Gough st.

RESPECTABLE GERMAN LADY WISHES to do washing, ironing by the day. 1204 Wildey st., off Fillmore, between Bush and Pine.

WOMAN LATELY ARRIVED FROM the Samoan and other South Sea islands, all being prepared and boxed here for the trade. From twenty to twenty-five men are employed daily in the manufacture, which is on the increase.

COOK WITH GOOD REFERENCE WANTS A situation. Call at 2121 Fillmore st.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK DESIRES SITUATION in a family; best references. 9 Stockton st.

HELP WANTED—Continued.

WAITRESS, COUNTRY HOTEL, \$20; WAITRESS, country hotel, \$25. C. R. HANSEN & CO., 110 Geary st.

FRENCH GIRL, COOKING AND HOUSE- work; 2 German girls, general housework, \$15; 20; French second girl, \$20; upstairs work, \$25; French third girl, \$20; French fourth girl, \$20; French fifth girl, \$20; French sixth girl, \$20; French seventh girl, \$20; French eighth girl, \$20; French ninth girl, \$20; French tenth girl, \$20; French eleventh girl, \$20; French twelfth girl, \$20; French thirteenth girl, \$20; French fourteenth girl, \$20; French fifteenth girl, \$20; French sixteenth girl, \$20; French seventeenth girl, \$20; French eighteenth girl, \$20; French nineteenth girl, \$20; French twentieth girl, \$20; French twenty-first girl, \$20; French twenty-second girl, \$20; French twenty-third girl, \$20; French twenty-fourth girl, \$20; French twenty-fifth girl, \$20; French twenty-sixth girl, \$20; French twenty-seventh girl, \$20; French twenty-eighth girl, \$20; French twenty-ninth girl, \$20; French thirtieth girl, \$20; French thirty-first girl, \$20; French thirty-second girl, \$20; 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French one hundred and one hundred and

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOBBY FLATS.

LOCATION CHOICE.

Reduced to 4000—2 handsome flats (first completed), consisting of 6 and 8 rooms, bath and high basement; elegantly equipped and contain every modern improvement. Brick-bath, marble, porcelain, built-in fixtures, etc. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

\$3250. MUST BE SOLD BY 12 M. MONDAY. 1000—2 handsome flats (first completed), consisting of 6 and 8 rooms, bath and high basement; elegantly equipped and contain every modern improvement. Brick-bath, marble, porcelain, built-in fixtures, etc. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE 5 ROOMS AND BATH. Bath; cash owner on premises Sunday. Plymouth ave., Holly Park, 1 block from Mission church, car.

\$3000 ON INSTALLMENTS. MODERN 5-room cottage; 5 rooms; bath; finely decorated; painted; built-in fixtures, etc. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE 10 ROOMS. Highly elevated; magnificent view; large grounds. Address Owner, box 105, Call Office.

\$3500. SPENDIT 107-10700. REMITS. 1000—2 handsome flats (first completed), consisting of 6 and 8 rooms, bath and high basement; elegantly equipped and contain every modern improvement. Brick-bath, marble, porcelain, built-in fixtures, etc. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

TWO ENGLISH COTTAGES 7 ROOMS EACH. Interior must be seen to be appreciated; view from front windows. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

NEW MODERN HOUSE 10 ROOMS; FINE. Located in the heart of the city. 1299 Oak st., near Shrader; easy terms.

FOR SALE TO LET—COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS. also store with 4 rooms on Thirtieth st., near 10th, with lot. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

A BARGAIN FOR SALE. IN THE WEST. 1000—2 handsome flats (first completed), consisting of 6 and 8 rooms, bath and high basement; elegantly equipped and contain every modern improvement. Brick-bath, marble, porcelain, built-in fixtures, etc. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

\$6250. SEE THESE HANDSOME NEW 1000—2 handsome flats (first completed), consisting of 6 and 8 rooms, bath and high basement; elegantly equipped and contain every modern improvement. Brick-bath, marble, porcelain, built-in fixtures, etc. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

BACKTRACK LOTS. McCARTHY'S, 646 Broadway, 429 Montgomery st.

\$9500. A BARGAIN—34x137-9; SACRA- mento st., near Hyde; rents \$340 per month. Address W. B. 98, this office.

\$650. SEE THESE HANDSOME NEW 1000—2 handsome flats (first completed), consisting of 6 and 8 rooms, bath and high basement; elegantly equipped and contain every modern improvement. Brick-bath, marble, porcelain, built-in fixtures, etc. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON SMALL MONTHLY payments; loans made on San Francisco real estate. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

107-10700—SW CORNER JERSEY AND Diamond sts. Apply within.

\$1700. HOUSE, 5 ROOMS; BARN, ETC. in the heart of the city. 1299 Oak st., near Shrader; easy terms.

\$2500—House, 7 rooms; bath; 120x135 with orchard.

\$4500—House, 7 rooms; bath; 120x135 with orchard.

\$1000. A BARGAIN—34x137-9; SACRA- mento st., near Hyde; rents \$340 per month. Address W. B. 98, this office.

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GREATEST BARGAIN IN

country real estate; 1280 acres of finest agricultural land; 34 miles from Willows, Cal.; 320 acres in grain; balance fallow; improved; 1000—2 handsome flats (first completed), consisting of 6 and 8 rooms, bath and high basement; elegantly equipped and contain every modern improvement. Brick-bath, marble, porcelain, built-in fixtures, etc. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

ELEGANT SMALL CHICKEN RANCH, NAPA. 1000—2 handsome flats (first completed), consisting of 6 and 8 rooms, bath and high basement; elegantly equipped and contain every modern improvement. Brick-bath, marble, porcelain, built-in fixtures, etc. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

460 ACRES TO LEASE—ALAMEDA COUNTY. 1000—2 handsome flats (first completed), consisting of 6 and 8 rooms, bath and high basement; elegantly equipped and contain every modern improvement. Brick-bath, marble, porcelain, built-in fixtures, etc. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

EXCHANGE FOR CLOTHING—140 ACRES improved land; but can remain at interest. 478 Santa Clara, Cal.

AN EQUAL SHOW FOR ALL STRAIGHT. 1000—2 handsome flats (first completed), consisting of 6 and 8 rooms, bath and high basement; elegantly equipped and contain every modern improvement. Brick-bath, marble, porcelain, built-in fixtures, etc. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE 10 ROOMS. Highly elevated; magnificent view; large grounds. Address Owner, box 105, Call Office.

\$3500. SPENDIT 107-10700. REMITS. 1000—2 handsome flats (first completed), consisting of 6 and 8 rooms, bath and high basement; elegantly equipped and contain every modern improvement. Brick-bath, marble, porcelain, built-in fixtures, etc. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

TWO ENGLISH COTTAGES 7 ROOMS EACH. Interior must be seen to be appreciated; view from front windows. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

NEW MODERN HOUSE 10 ROOMS; FINE. Located in the heart of the city. 1299 Oak st., near Shrader; easy terms.

FOR SALE TO LET—COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS. also store with 4 rooms on Thirtieth st., near 10th, with lot. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

A BARGAIN FOR SALE. IN THE WEST. 1000—2 handsome flats (first completed), consisting of 6 and 8 rooms, bath and high basement; elegantly equipped and contain every modern improvement. Brick-bath, marble, porcelain, built-in fixtures, etc. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

\$6250. SEE THESE HANDSOME NEW 1000—2 handsome flats (first completed), consisting of 6 and 8 rooms, bath and high basement; elegantly equipped and contain every modern improvement. Brick-bath, marble, porcelain, built-in fixtures, etc. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

BACKTRACK LOTS. McCARTHY'S, 646 Broadway, 429 Montgomery st.

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HOUSES TO LET.

408 GOUGH, NEAR HAYES—SIX SUNNY

rooms; bath; stable; yard.

SUNNY HOUSE, NICELY PAINTED AND papered; 8 rooms; all modern improvements. 639 Bryant st., near 13th.

FOR RENT—A MODERN HOUSE WITH all conveniences and a fine marine view. Apply to J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

FOR RENT FOR \$50 PER MONTH—A FINE house of 12 rooms; 3 acres of land; at San Anselmo, Cal. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

1511 HOWARD—NEW HOUSE, 10 ROOMS and bath; all modern improvements. 1511 Howard st., near 13th.

HOUSE 8 ROOMS, BATH, 1323 WEBSTER st., near O'Farrell; your terms to good tenant. 1323 Webster st., near O'Farrell.

4 WILLIAMS—NEAR PARKIN—DE- licious sunny house; 6 rooms and bath.

HOUSE 4 OR 8 ROOMS, BATH AND YARD; reduced rents. 1040 1/2 Howard st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

318 MINNA—DESIRABLE SUNNY HOUSE; 18 rooms; \$50. O'FARRELL & CO., 11 Montgomery st.

HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, WITH ALL MODERN improvements. 1053 Turk st., near 10th.

TWO-STORY BAY-WINDOW HOUSE; RENT reduced. 538 Hermann st., near Fillmore.

\$27.50. HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS AND BATH; all modern improvements. 1299 Oak st., near Shrader; easy terms.

337 TENAM, BET. FOURTH AND FIFTH— 8 rooms; good yard.

14 VALENCIA—6 ROOMS AND BATH; all modern improvements. 14 Valencia st., near 10th.

HOUSES, HOUSES, HOUSES, HOUSES. To rent, to rent, to rent, to rent, to rent. BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

FURNISHED HOUSES. ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE OF 14 rooms and bath; Franklin st., near O'Farrell; as owner is leaving town, can be had cheap. UMBSEN & CO., 14 Montgomery st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SOUTHERN home of 6 choice sunny rooms, suitable for doctor or dentist; rent free. 1481 Market st.

NEW FURNITURE, OIL, 7 ROOMS AND bath; all modern improvements. 1053 Turk st., near 10th.

1715 EDDY—FURNISHED FLAT 6 ROOMS and bath; all modern improvements. 1715 Eddy st., near 10th.

\$30 FOR FURNISHED FLAT 6 ROOMS; piano; 2 to 6 months; references exchanged. Address C. B., box 101 Call Office.

FURNISHED LOWER FLAT; 315 HAIGHT st.; all modern improvements. 315 Haight st., near 10th.

YOUNG WIDOW WOULD LIKE POSITION as housekeeper for widower. 20 Turk st.

NEAT COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS AND BATH; all modern improvements. 1127 Taylor st., near 10th.

\$8. COTTAGE 4 ROOMS; 2 BLOCKS FROM Mission st. Call on J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st., or J. H. BARRON, 1217 Market st.

\$8. COTTAGE 3 ROOMS; 38 BRYANT AVE. off Bryant, bet. Seventh and Eighth.

SUNNY COTTAGE, 4 ROOMS; BATH, GARDEN; perfect; rent reasonable. 117 Thirtieth.

SUNNY COTTAGES; 4 AND 5 ROOMS; BATH, basement, yard. Cor. Dolores and



Closely, Miss Minnie Chase and Mrs. T. B. Gibson, altos; John Lerman, William Murphy, tenors; C. Makin, F. P. Scollins, A. Hinkle and F. Kelly, basses. P. J. O'Sullivan was the organist and director. At St. Brendan's the musical programme consisted of the "Missa Pro Pace" or mass, by La Hache, and at the offertory Miss Kerr sang Mascagni's "Ave Maria," with violin obligato. Solos were also rendered by Mrs. Bunsford, Misses La Hache and Chambers. The members of the choir were Mrs. Bunsford and Misses Lahiff, Walthor and Hughes, sopranos; Misses Chambers, Abell and Devlin, altos; J. Denny and J. Deleghan, tenors; L. Flynn, basses; Miss M. Deane, organist. At St. James at the last mass Rev. P. J. O'Connor was the celebrant, Rev. P. R. Lynch deacon and Rev. J. Andrews, S. J., sub-deacon. The sermon was preached by Rev. P. R. Lynch. The music was rendered by St. James' choir of twenty-five voices, under the direction of Mrs. T. H. Griffin, assisted by the following soloists: Soprano, Mrs. C. D. Giudicelli; contralto, Mrs. C. D. Giudicelli; tenor, Albert Fasso; basso, D. M. Wardle. The mass sung was Millard's in B flat; offertory and finale, "Regina Celi," by Berge; "Tantum Ergo" for benediction after mass by Rossi.

At St. Charles Rev. P. J. Cummins preached; mass in G, by Weber, was rendered by the choir, consisting of the Misses Rottazzi, Berry and Duggan, sopranos; the Misses Kelly, Oridge and Minner and Mrs. Ralph, altos; Messrs. Heaton and Brady, tenors; Messrs. Maline, Geary and Bates, basses; instrumentalists, the Misses Conlin and Knox, violins; Miss Gibson, viola; cello, Mr. Wallace; organist and director, Miss Gertrude Marrack. Werner's "Regina Celi" and "Ave Maria" were also rendered.

At St. Peter's Rev. P. S. Casey preached Millard's beautiful mass in B flat, rendered in full. La Hache's "Veni Creator" and "Ave Maria" was sung at the offertory by Miss Nellie Giusti, Miss Ella Krieg and Mr. Seely. The sopranos for the occasion were the Misses Nellie Giusti, Wisner, Jane Macaulay, M. O'Brien and Ella Donlon; altos, the Misses Ella Krieg, Tessie Reilly and Julia Whitney; tenors, Messrs. R. F. Curtis and J. C. Flood; basses, Messrs. Thomas Macaulay, Seely and O'Donnell; Miss M. E. Conan, organist.

Rev. Leo Bruener, O. S. F., preached at St. Anthony's Church, and a choir of twenty-five voices, under the direction of R. A. Van de Pavert, rendered the "Kyrie," "Sanctus" and "Agnus Dei." Rev. Father Power preached the sermon at high mass at St. Patrick's Church on Mission street. Cimarosa's mass in B flat was sung, together with "Vidi Sancte Spiritum" (Hauptmann) quartet; offertory, "Alleluia" (Hummel); soprano solo and chorus by Signora Bernardi and choir.

Rev. Joseph McQuade preached the sermon at Holy Cross Church and an augmented choir rendered the musical services.

EASTER IN THE GREEK CHURCH.

Bishop Nicolas Conducts Services in the Russian Cathedral.

At 11 o'clock Saturday night the chimes in the Greek church on Powell street rang out to the orthodox believers the announcement that the services for the "Holy and Great Sunday of Pascha," commonly called "Easter," had begun.

Within the church all was incense and soft light. Every detail of one of the most formal religious ceremonies known to the world was carefully carried out. While the bells were ringing the warden lighted all the lamps and candles and placed two vessels holding burning charcoal one in the altar and the other in the middle of the church. The altar was incensed with incense, in order that, in the words of the ritual, "the church may be filled with sweet perfume."

Then the western gates of the church were shut, the priests and deacons, dressed in vestments heavy with gold and silver, and the solemn services were begun. Bishop Nicolas, in the full robes of his high office, conducted the service in solemn dignity. The priest, with the censer and long candles borne before him, entered into the ceremony, singing the "Sticheron in tone 7."

The cathedral was crowded to its utmost limits, and the faces of the worshippers showed the depth of their religious feeling. There were broad-browed, large-eyed women, whose heavy coils of black hair glistened in the flickering taper lights, and slender, swarthy men whose sharp-featured features proved their Grecian blood, but among them all there was no sound save the low-toned responses to the ritual.

Bishop Nicolas' heavy bass voice made a vocal background for the shriller tones of the young girls in the choir and the long ritual was carried out. The Ectenia, Little Ectenia, Irmes, Condakim, Icas and exapostolion were intoned and repeated before Bishop Nicolas began the part of the ritual which stands in the Greek church instead of what in other religions is called the sermon.

It was here that the most impressive service of the ritual occurred, and the words of the ritual then while all stand is read, The Catechistical Discourse of our Father in the Saints, John, Archbishop of Constantinople, the Chrysostom, for the first time, lighted the day, the glorious and saving Resurrection of Christ our God.

Bishop Nicolas then read the sermon, which for more than 1500 years has been the Easter sermon of the Established Greek church, and which is maintained because, in the words of one of the priests, "no one has been found who could write a better one."

From a modern standpoint the Greek Easter sermon sounds like an invitation to a feast, and such it really is for the priests themselves feast after the service. But in the heavy incense-laden air, with the rhythm of the swinging censers, the deep-toned voice of the Bishop rolled through the vaulted church, the worshippers bowed lower and lower and crossed themselves with strong fear.

As delivered by the Bishop, this is the regular Easter sermon of the Greek church translated into the English language:

He that is pious and God-loving let him enter this good and bright triumphal feast. He that is a wise and prudent servant let him have no doubt, for he is in no wise rejected. He that missed even the ninth hour let him approach, nothing doubting, nothing fearing, that arrived even at the eleventh hour let him not fear on account of his delay. For the Lord, being condescending, accepteth the comer as the first; he retheth him that cometh at the eleventh hour as he retheth him

that worked from the first hour, and he hath mercy on the last and showeth favor to the first and on this one bestoweth and to that one granteth, and he welcometh the deeds and kisses the intentions, respecteth the work and approveth the purpose. Then come ye all into the joy of your Lord. Ye first and ye last, ye rich and ye poor, rejoice together. Ye temperate and ye slothful, honor the day. Ye that have fasted and ye that have not fasted rejoice this day. The table is full, enjoy it, all of you. The calf is a fattened one, let no one depart a-hungered. Enjoy ye all the feast of faith. Receive ye all the riches of grace.

Let no one recall his unworthiness for the kingdom of all bath come. Let no one lament his sins, for pardon hath shone like a light from the tomb. Let no one fear death, for our Savior's death hath liberated us. He who was bound by it hath extinguished it. Descending into Hades he made Hades captive, and he moved it that had tasted of his flesh. Foreseeing this came. Esaias exclaimed, "Hades," saith he, "from beneath is moved, for it is carried away by thee. It is moved for it is crushed. It is moved for it is slain. It is moved for it is overturned. It is moved for it is made captive. It took the flesh and met heaven. It took what it saw and felt into what it did not see. Where is thy sting, O Death! Where



BISHOP NICOLAS.
(Drawn from a photograph.)

is thy victory, O Hades! Christ hath arisen, and thou art overthrown. Christ hath arisen, and the demons have fallen. Christ hath arisen and the angels rejoice. Christ hath arisen, and not one dead resteth in the grave. For Christ having arisen from the dead became the first fruits of them that slept. Halleluia in glory and majesty to ages of ages Amen."

When the Bishop ceased there were minutes of silence until the "Troparion to the Saint in tone 8" began. The service was again and the solemn ritual went on. It was 4 o'clock this morning before the Bishop and attendant priests had concluded the long service that makes the beginning of Easter in the Greek Church.

AT TRINITY CHURCH.

The Knights Templar Attend the Divine Services in the Afternoon.

Among the many beautiful altar decorations was that in Trinity Church, at the corner of Bush and Gough streets. The only colors were the white of the St. Joseph lilies and of the callas and the green of the leaves of each and of the palms and evergreens. The flowers were arranged in a most artistic manner pleasing to the eye, and were a marvel of decorative art.

At the morning service the vast edifice was crowded, and the congregation listened to Easter anthems, rendered in an excellent manner by the choir, witnessed the communion service, and were impressed by the eloquent sermon on the resurrection by the Rev. George Edward Walk.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock California Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, attended divine services at the church. There were over 100 Knights in their regalia of black velvet and silver bullion. Every seat not reserved for the Knights was filled by a congregation that took a deep interest in the impressive service.

A few minutes before the hour set for the service the bells of the holy edifice announcing the approach of the Knights, and Rev. Sir George E. Walk, Rev. Sir Edward B. Church, prelate of the commandery, and Rev. H. L. St. Clair, assistant rector of Trinity Church, took up a position at the altar, and then the Knights filed into the main aisle of the church, two abreast, and at the word of command opened ranks, faced and crossed swords, and the ministers and the officers of the commandery passed under the arch of glittering blades and took seats in front of the altar, the organist in the meantime playing a festive march.

The Sir Knights were then shown to the seats, after which they uncovered and remained standing while the choir sang the processional hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers." Then followed portions of the ritual of the Episcopal church, in which the Sir Knights took part, and Rev. Sir Walk preached a sermon appropriate to the day, and why the Sir Knights had reason to be glad on this festival of Easter, and that was because it was the celebration of victory over death.

The service closed with the singing of "Alleluia" and the benediction of the rector.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

Interesting Service in the Little Church in Golden Gate Valley.

The Easter service in the little church in Golden Gate Valley, known as St. Mary the Virgin, was conducted in the presence of a large congregation by the Rev. W. W. Bolton. A feature of the service was a solemn procession by twenty altar boys, who carried lights and banners, and were preceded by an acolyte bearing a censer filled with incense. This ceremony was in accordance with ideas recently expressed in a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Bolton on ceremonial burial.

The many beautiful floral offerings sent to St. Luke's Church, corner of Van Ness

avenue and Sacramento street, were used with good judgment in decorating. Garlands of callas festooned the chancel and formed a solid background of bloom, against which colored masses of hydrangeas, roses, carnations and anemones made a brilliant effect. Almost every window in the church was specially decorated in memorial to some one departed, and the font was filled with anemunculus lilies and fern.

The services began at 7 A. M. and several priests were kept busy for hours administering the communion to the people. By 9 A. M. 300 had received the sacrament, and at the later service about 200 more approached the altar.

At 11 A. M. the rector, Rev. W. H. Moreland, preached on "The Certainty of a Future Life," and gathered the evidence of nature and of the human mind to illuminate the truth of the resurrection revealed by Jesus Christ.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The vested choir composed of young ladies with very fine voices interpreted the Easter music in St. Paul's Episcopal Church yesterday under the leadership of Miss M. E. Phillips. The morning service was a choral one with choral communion. The floral decorations were very pretty and appropriate.

Church of the Advent. There was an impressive choral holy communion service in the Church of the Advent yesterday and there was a large attendance morning and evening. The Easter music was well rendered by the choir that was under the direction of C. Dudsell.

St. John's Episcopal Church. The Easter music in St. John's Episcopal Church on Fifteenth street was sung by a

SKIRT THE FOOTHILLS.

Nathan C. Carnall Tells Where the Boulevard Should Be.

BEAUTIFUL CAMINO REAL.

Remains of the King's Highway From San Francisco to San Jose.

During several years, now some time past much attention was given by certain parties resident in San Mateo County to the proposition of a great driveway or boulevard across that county, paralleling roughly the bay shore. The plan as contemplated then was to open such thoroughfare from Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, to New Almaden, about twelve miles south from San Jose. This road was to be a foothill drive, that is to say, it was to traverse the country following generally the sinuous line described by the juncture of the valley with the base of the coast range. It was to be located on elevated ground commanding views of the landscape and the bay, now climbing along the spurs of the lower hills, now dropping into the higher parts of the valley, and again making a detour into the foothills to find an easy grade through some low rap or convenient and picturesque canyon.

There were many purposes suggested for this road and many needs it was to fill, such as connecting existing county roads, which all, except one, between San Francisco and San Jose, follow the creeks and canyons from the hill country to the bay or to the base line road which formed the exception.

This latter is the main county road, known usually as the San Francisco and San Jose road, a really beautiful drive itself, following practically the course of the old Camino Real or King's Highway of the early Spanish settlers. And those gentlemen of the press, who toil under the incandescent lights with pencil and brown paper, laboring under the delusion that there is no boulevard to San Jose, are invited to come one of these spring days, say the 21st of April inst., "when the white oak leaf is the size of the squirrel's ear," and drive with me along this royal road from the Mission Dolores, or from Yerba Buena even, to the Mission of Santa Clara, and beyond along the alameda to the pueblo of San Jose. And if these same gentlemen of the hot novels of the editorial brain shops, as they bowl along this hundred-year-old boulevard from San Francisco to San Jose, through the "plain of oaks" which Gaspar de Portalis and Father Crespi first discovered to white men and which excited the admiration of Van Couver a century ago, do not proclaim it a joy to exist, then the drinks are on me.

But, to resume, another suggestion for the boulevard, or the alameda, as it was called, was to follow a grade which would make it a practicable route for an electric road later on.

However, it was generally maintained by the projectors of it that it should be preserved to the nobler purposes of such a roadway as would stimulate the Californian to go abroad with his rooster, his wheel or his saddle-bag, and learn that he lives in paradise, and to shake off his habit of being, if not "in Heaven with a broken back," then in Eden with his eyes shut.

The dreamers of this dream of a boulevard got further along than the stage of "resolving" that somebody else ought to build it. They looked out routes for sections of this great road. Some of the more enthusiastic traced a line for it convenient as to neighborhood needs and as to property lines, and easy as to grades all the way from Golden Gate Park to the New Almaden mines, with a branch to San Jose, at a convenient point of divergence. Others still more enterprising laid it out through their lands and prepared it for travel. And it can be traced in fragmentary lines—several of them in use as traveled roads—from San Mateo, along through the Belmont country and the foothill region west from Redwood City and Menlo Park, to the Stanford University, with some small fragments in the high valley lands back from Mountain View.

This is really too noble an undertaking to be overlooked or to be spoiled by half doing. The boulevard should start from Golden Gate Park in this city, following the west of Colma, cross the Jersey Farm above San Bruno, the Mills and other lands above Millbrae, the upper part of the Burlingame tract and, passing over the Bowie and Howard lands, reach the canyon of San Mateo Creek at some convenient jumping point, possibly digressing so far to the westward as to cross on the great dam holding back the waters of the Spring Valley Company's great inland lake; thence swinging somewhat to the eastward, it would traverse the low hills southward from San Mateo and come into the upper part of the valley back of Laurel Creek.

At this point it would connect with the road laid out on the map of Laurel Creek farm and strike a pass through the lands of Robert Mills and the Mezes estate, into the Canada Diablo and the Belmont Canyon just above the Ralston residence. Here it would meet the end of another section already a public road, leading to Reid's school, through the estates of Timothy Guy Phelps and N. J. Brittan, to the northerly line of the Redwood Farm of the Roses Hopkins estate; crossing this, the Robinson tract, lately sold to A. Hooper, and the Schroeder homestead, it would meet the northwesterly line of the Blinn tract, along which one-half of the boulevard was deeded several years ago.

From this point the road would be opened for several years by Alexander Gordon, C. B. Polhemus, the late Eugene Ayr and others, to connect with Santa Cruz avenue near the upper or westerly entrance to the Stanford University domain. Thence to the crossing of Adobe or Yesnas Creek, two routes are presented; one along the county road laid out by the late Senator Stanford across his Palo Alto Ranch, past the university buildings, following this road to the upper part of the College Tract, and then striking across the university domain to Adobe or Yesnas Creek; the other along Santa Cruz avenue to the vicinity of Francis Burke's La Siesta Ranch, and thence across the Belmont tract to the Permanent Creek. Just south of this stream the boulevard comes up with a system of county roads that carries it to the vicinity of J. H. Hensley's Valley View and the Los Palmas Vineyard of John T. Doyle into the very heart of the orchard country of the Santa Clara Valley, and on to San Jose by one route or to Alameda by another, either along beautiful county roads.

Some difference of opinion seems to exist as to the comparative merits of the two routes, the foothills line somewhat as outlined above, and the course as found already opened. Considering the scenic effects and the desirability of a driving road wholly apart from contiguity with present or future street or other railroads, it would seem that the foothill route would command all but unanimous acceptance as the one for the boulevard.

NATHAN C. CARNALL.

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FIRST-CLASS COURSING.

A Good Day's Sport Witnessed at Cassery's Racing Park.

The Occidental Club Held a Very Pleasant Outing at Kerrigan's.

A large and enthusiastic crowd of sportsmen and their lady friends witnessed a fine day's coursing yesterday at Cassery's Ocean View park. John Grace Jr. judged and James Grace handled the slips in fine style. The winner of the meeting turned up in J. J. Edmonds' handsome bitch Vida Shaw, and T. J. Cronin's Young Fullerton was the runner-up.

The hares ran splendid, and not more than a third of those coursing were killed. The following is the summary:

A. Morrell's Jennie G beat J. Tracy's Sander; T. J. Cronin's Young Fullerton beat J. H. Nigger; J. McGlynn's Bab of the Bowater beat T. J. Cronin's Little Beauty; J. J. Edmonds' Vida Shaw beat D. D. Rosch's Dan C.; N. Her spring's Gyp beat D. Bassendi's Tricks; J. McNamara's Raindrop beat T. Brennan's Red Prince; J. Sullivan's Killarney Girl beat J. McNamara's Dan O'Connor; A. Merrill's Easter and Easter beat J. Reilly's Victory; T. Rowe's Robert Emmet beat A. Anderson's Fairy D.; D. J. Roche's Regent beat J. Brady's Wee Nell; T. Rowe's Molly Reilly beat J. Dean's Rustle; T. Brennan's Willie Rustle beat T. Cronin's Six Girl; J. Reilly's Butcher Boy beat T. Macdonald's Gladstone; T. J. Cronin's White Chief beat T. Walton's Quickstep; W. Cronan's Regent beat J. Cronin's Blue Jacket, and J. Cronin's Fullerton beat J. Dean's Castaway.

Second round—Jerry G beat Best Trump, Vida Shaw beat Bab at the Bowater, John Mitchell beat Gyp, Easter and Easter beat Kilkenny Girl, John Mitchell beat Robert Emmet, White Rustle beat Rustle, Butcher Boy beat White Chief, Fullerton beat Regent.

Third round—Vida Shaw beat Jennie G, Easter and Easter beat John Mitchell, John Mitchell beat White Rustle and Fullerton beat Butcher Boy.

Fourth round—Vida Shaw beat Easter and Easter beat John Mitchell.

Final—Vida Shaw beat Fullerton and won the stake, \$25. Fullerton took \$18. John Mitchell and Easter and Easter took \$12 each. The sportsmen in attendance acknowledged on their departure that the running of dogs and hares was the best they had witnessed in many a day.

The new Occidental Coursing Club held its second meeting for the season in the Stanford University grounds at San Jose yesterday under the most favorable auspices. Judge Grace was in the saddle and James Wren handled the leash.

There were thirty-two dogs in the stake. The summary of the run is as follows:

B. Doherty's Daisy Crest beat J. Lucy's Brophy; F. McConne's Stranger beat T. J. Cronin's Jack Dempsey; J. F. Quane's Captain Morse beat J. Cronin's Lady Clara; J. Cronin's White Cloud beat P. Curtis' Sly Boy; T. Cronin's Skyball ran a bye; T. Watson's Lady Clara beat J. Cronin's Catch'm; J. H. Perigo's Longfellow ran a bye. S. A. Cummings' Starlight beat W. Murphy's Daisy Belle; E. Ryan's Magpie beat J. Geary's Electric; R. Fringle's Ace of Clubs beat D. Leonard's Sweep, and R. Pringle's Marigold beat same owner's Georgie Dixon.

Second round—Stranger beat Daisy Crest, White Cloud beat Captain Morse, Skyball beat Lady Clara, Longfellow beat Starlight, Lord Nipper beat J. Cronin's Daisy Belle, and away, Will-o-the-Wisp beat Magpie, Ace of Clubs beat Marigold.

Third round—Stranger beat White Cloud, Longfellow beat Skyball, Lord Clifton beat Rollo, Ace of Clubs beat Will-o-the-Wisp, Fourth round—Longfellow beat Stranger, Lord Clifton beat Ace of Clubs.

Final—Lord Clifton beat Longfellow and won the stake, \$50. Longfellow took \$30, Stranger and Ace of Clubs \$15 each.

Professor Culin of the Museum of Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania states that football originated with the Chinese. The game was popular in China and Japan as early as the seventh or eighth century.

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